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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 201 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
15th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..	" 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	26th inst.
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inaba Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar.....
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar.....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	18th April....	11th April...
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

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Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

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INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 27th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 30th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA..2185, Fri. 31st Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons on Tuesday, 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 30th October.
†PURNEA.....	3306	" 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	" 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	" 11th December.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

25th October, 1913.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balance of Rs. 200, to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

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HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

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Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,85,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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If you are considering the selection of the highest MUSICAL VALUE in an instrument that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best

IN PIANOFORTES

that are specially built for the Indian Climate. Pianos so built are endowed with the qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme climatic or tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

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The sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India is a ready exchangeable value always. This is a point of very great consideration—nay of utmost importance—to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the name of BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP, has force to sell it; this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into their instruments by these makers.

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MODERATE PRICE.

We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument for cash.

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"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

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BAKER—Wanted for the Quetta Club about December, an experienced Baker, able to make cakes and confectionery also. Pay according to qualifications.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Quetta Club, Quetta.

CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITALS.—There are some vacancies for paying Pupils, Nurses trained for the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association Examinations. Particulars on application to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 0660

CLERGYMAN'S daughter desires re-engagement as Nursery Governess, fond of children, good needlewoman.—Apply with salary and all particulars to A. B., c/o: Mrs. Hingston, Eddleston, Simla.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

MAJOR R.A.M.C., stationed hills, tour expire next trooping season, wishes exchange home this trooping. Small bonus offered.
Apply TROOPER, c/o GRINDLAY, Bombay.

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS, also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Brazing and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply
MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Madras.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for the Government Dockyard, Bombay, a FOREMAN OF SHIP-FITTERS, RIVETTERS, etc. Salary Rs. 200-20-300. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to
THE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay.

WANTED—In March or April experienced nurse for two infants. Services in return for passage to England by steamer. —Apply MRS. BARR, Bikaner.

WANTED at once HINDU DIVERS for Cylinder sinking at new Kalyan Bridge. Apply to Mr. BLAINE, Foreman in charge there.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS Head Cook with good credentials. Apply, stating terms, to P. M. C. 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Ranikhet.

WANTED a good, second-hand, RALEIGH, PANEL or DOG CART. Apply, R. F. MAN, Bogha House, opposite Marine Lines Station.

WANTED for a quiet station, nursery governess, European preferred, for two boys, ages 6 and 7. Reply stating age, references, wages, etc., to MRSs ADAMSON, Dholpur, Rajputana.

WANTED—English Gentleman requires 2 ROOMS with or without board in the vicinity of Byculla Club preferred. Good terms for suitable place. Apply Box No. 103, c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0649

WANTED—A good Setter (dog) on approval, must be well trained to gun, and have good nose. Address H. I. P., 5th Fusiliers, Mhow.
(Regiment leaving India.)

WANTED.—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and packer.—Apply LADY STUART, Ootacamund.

WANTED to sell one Windover and Co.'s LANDEAU and one VIS-A-VIS, made by McNaught Smith, London. Both in very good and useable condition. Apply Box No. 104, c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0650

WANTED STUDENTS for Shorthand (Pitman and Script). Typewriting, Book-keeping and High Accountancy taught at REDUCED RATES. Special Speed Classes. SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES. Apply sharp LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 71, Hornby Road. 0654

WANTED

DRESSMAKNIG—Required by a European Firm in Poona a thoroughly experienced young lady. Capable Cutter and Fitter.
Apply with copies of references, stating in confidence full particulars of experience, age, salary required etc., to Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle." 0644

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—Required young Lady Assistants for Poona. European. Apply BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay. 0644

MILLINERY—Wanted by a Firm in Bombay a capable lady to execute own orders. With Home experience preferred.
Apply with full particulars and copies of references, stating experience, age and salary required etc., to Box No. 102, "Bombay Chronicle." 0644

WANTED—LEDGER-KEEPER, by Agents of the Pfaff Sewing Machines, Hornby Road, Empire Building.—Apply in own hand writing, with copies of certificates to BELL, Ribeiro and Co.

WANTED—A TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Must be a cylist. Also a CANVASSER having experience of House Agency, and Estate brokery. Apply sharp. Box 76 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0548

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT on a good salary cash security indispensable; (b) a TYPIST knowing shorthand preferred, must know commercial correspondence.
(c) AGENTS all over in India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Box No. 108, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0659

WANTED an EMPLOYMENT by a young Surti Bania having a sound practical knowledge of accounts, correspondence and general office work. Good references, satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 106, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0656

WANTED immediately a capable and experienced CARDING MASTER. Good salary to a really first class man.
Apply by letter only to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.

WANTED either a PARTNER or FINANCIER to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for a first class paying agency business in Bombay. Very good prospects, no risk, no speculation, steady business. Apply Box No. 107, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0659

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED in January for Bishop Corrie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to
THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED a good and an experienced DESIGNER for weaving shed. Pay according to qualifications. Apply the Undersigned with testimonials.
THE SAVATRAM RAMPRASAD
MILLS CO., LTD.,
Akola, Berar.

WANTED a CLUB WRITER, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Knowledge of English and Tamil essential. Apply with copies of testimonial to
THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Coimbatore Club,
Coimbatore.

WANTED a MATRON for the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary (Hospital), Ahmedabad.
Pay Rs. 100—10—120.
Apply with testimonials before 5th November, 1913.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee,
Ahmedabad.

WANTED a qualified MOTOR ENGINEER to keep charge of State motor cars. Free residential quarters. Pay Rs. 300 a month rising to Rs. 350. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Bogam of Bhopal,
Bhopal.

WANTED—A good practical Brick and Stone Head Mistry capable of working himself and instructing others.
Must be able to report clearly in English, understand working plans, and be able to make rough but clear sketches.
Applications stating qualifications, consolidated salary required (no travelling allowance, with copies of certificates, to DISTRICT ENGINEER, Arrah.

WANTED AT ONCE—By a well connected and well established Import Firm, a GUARANTEE BROKER for their transactions with their dealers in Bombay in Hardware and Sundry goods. Good terms will be allowed which can be settled by correspondence. Please apply immediately with suitable Bank references to
AMBALAL SARABHAI,
Import Department, Ahmedabad,

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

WANTED European Sub Storekeeper who has had a mechanical training in a Locomotive Workshop and has complete knowledge of correct nomenclature of all parts of Locomotives and can read drawings. Must be well educated and experienced in State Railway system of Stores accounts and regulations. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Will be required to deposit security. No quarters at present.—Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, to:—
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A square grand PIANO by Schildmayer, in good condition, Rs. 300 or near offer. Apply, Murray, Gas Works, Parel. 0651

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs. 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE—CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR, 5 seater. Complete with all accessories. Cost Rs. 5,000 only 4 months ago. Selling for Rs. 4,250.—Apply Dr. BOYES, 107, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE—FORD Motor-Taxi-Car No. 2062, Complete Combination Stephney complete. Spare new tyre, tubes etc.
For particulars apply to R. ROYAL VICTORIA, 3rd Lane, Mazagon, or K. and S., Motor Works, Tardeo. 0642

FOR SALE—BAHADUR, ch. a.g. 7 years, very fast, played in tournaments, has won Gymkhana Races—placed under C. T. C. Rs. 800.
A very low offer will be accepted for immediate sale as owner has gone home. Apply to J. S. FOLJAMBE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE AT COONOOR ON THE NILGIRIS. St. Hildas—Furnished residence, central situation, near Club and Library, ground 0.89 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft. Built 1903.
3 Bedrooms.
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Drawing-room.
Coach House, Stable, Kitchen and Servants Godowns. Water supply from Coonoor Water Works.
Price, including furniture, Rs. 16,000.
Apply to Messrs. EDGE AND GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Almirah, writing table, marble top washstand, screen, cane and leather covered chairs. Address Box No. 105, c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0652

FOR SALE—The following Mess furniture by Ross & Co., Dublin, consisting of:—
1 Mirror.
2 Large Sofas.
1 Writing Table.
2 Cart Tables.
4 Arm Chairs.
7 Small Chairs.
1 Table.
The above are all in good repair. The sofas and chairs were re-covered with dark green morocco leather four years ago and are in good condition. Price Rs. 750.
Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Irish Rifles, Kamptee C. P.

PROPERTY OF THE LATE CAPT. G. GOUGH.

SUIT of Dress Clothes by J. B. Johnston. Never worn. Ht. about 5 ft. 9 ins. chest 36 in. ... Rs. 75
Staff frock coat, worn once or twice only ... „ 30
Webley Army Revolver .455 in leather holster ... „ 50
Sam Browne Belt, practically new „ 15
Reasonable offers considered.
Apply to PRESIDENT, Committee of Adjustment, Staff College, Quetta.

PIANO, upright cottage, by Broadwood, London, iron frame, in case, made for India, very sweet toned, in excellent order and tune, Rs. 500.
D. B. Hammer 470 H. V. Cordite Rifle by Manton, very accurate and in good condition, with about 50 cartridges. A very powerful useful weapon, has killed bison, tiger, etc., Rs. 450.
D. B. Hammerless ejector 12 bore Gun, by Cashmore, 32 in. barrels, takes 2¾in. case, in very good condition, a powerful handy gun, Rs. 300.
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIELS.
Beechgrove Doris, K. C. S. B. 904 R, a very handsome well trained bitch winner 2nd open Crystal Palace K. C. Show, best bitch in show Lucknow 1912, and many other specials, 4 yrs. old, retrieves tenderly and good worker, and good brood bitch, Rs. 450.
Piru, a handsome well bred dog, winner of several prizes in India, a good stud dog, retrieves tenderly to hand, but is a bit wild, Rs. 150. Has had some very nice pups to Beechgrove Doris. If taken together Rs. 550 to a good home.
Apply Major R. P. WEMYSS QUIN, 41st Dogras, Bareilly.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—3 Airy rooms, kitchen and bath rooms of the SOLON PRINTING WORKS, Bank Street, Fort. Apply within. 0635

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

TO BE LET at Matheran till the end of Feb. or by the month, a new BUNGALOW, furnished, opp. The Mount, Rugby. Apply to
MRS. MADGAOKAR,
Ahmednagar.

TO BE LET 2ND FLOOR, new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, electric lights and lift, from November, 1913. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 0645

TO LET 2ND FLOOR on new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, five Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, one servant and two Store Rooms, Electric light and lift. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & Sons, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 0646

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Airy and Commodious Blocks and separate Bungalows at Masagaon Hope Hall Estate on the tram Line—a minute's walk from the Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises or Lukhmsi Nappoo, Dana Bunder. 0643

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November, 1913, for the works in the construction of semi-permanent huts for halalkhors at Tardeo Flats.
2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 24th October, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Agent N.-W. Railway, Lahore, a European Shorthand Writer and Typist for confidential and camp work.
Pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications.
Apply giving full particulars as to age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—
THE AGENT,
North Western Railway,
Lahore,
before noon on the 31st October, 1913.
No one need apply who is not practised to reproducing speedily a typewritten copy in matter taken down in shorthand.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday the 3rd November 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June 1913.
II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 3rd November 1913 to Monday the 17th November 1913, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI, MURARJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th October 1913. 0658

IN THE COURT OF RAI BAHADUR P. NAND LAL, I. S. O., JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSE COURT, RESIDENCY, INDORE.

S. C. Suit No. 121 of 1913.
Nandram Radha Kishan, owner of the firm Nandram Radha Kishan, of Residency Indore .....Plaintiff
versus
Jaichand Soorchand, owner of the firm Lakhmichand Jaithdas of Jotana near Maisana (Gujrat) now whereabouts not known .....Defendant.
CLAIM:—Rs. 500-0-0.
WHEREAS it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the whereabouts of the defendant in the above case have not been traced by plaintiff in spite of taking all steps for the purpose, it is hereby notified that the above case will be heard exparte on the 20th November 1913, unless the defendant attend and defend the case on that date.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 21st day of October 1913.
P. NAND LAL,
Judge, Small Cause Court,
Residency Indore.
Court of Small Causes,
Residency Indore.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai Meherabai widow of the late Nowroji Dajibhoy Baria and Khurshedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff and Barjorji Dossabhoy Doctor all of Bombay Parsees the Trustees of the will of the said Noaroji Dajibhoy Baria have contracted to sell the withinmentioned property to our client Shrinivasdas Bavri.
ALL persons having any right title interest claim or demand against the said property either by way of Mortgage gift sale use trust possession inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known, in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 50. Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such right title interest claim or demand and the same if any shall be considered null and void and to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate at Malabar Hill in the Island and Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,555½ Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the Property of the late Dwarkadas Vassonji, on or towards the West by the Property of Vassonji, Tricumji and on or towards the South by the Property of Dwarkadas Shamji and which said land premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 30 and 30, New Nos. A/16361 and 16366, Old Survey Nos. 26 and 26 and New Survey No. 2/7218 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 3310 (2) and 3311 Street Nos. 24-26 and 1, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the heirs of the late Ramdas Kessorji.
Dated this 24th day of October, 1913.
R. E. PAPA,
For Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
0637

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE
MILLIONS POLICY
IS FOR THE MAN EARNING Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 PER MONTH.

THE
MILLIONS POLICY
IS ISSUED FOR Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 WITH PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR 10 or 15 YEARS.

THE
MILLIONS POLICY
COSTS ANNUALLY Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 only according to age.

THE
MILLIONS POLICY
OFFERS THREE GUARANTEED OPTIONS GIVING THE ASSURED GUARANTEED SUMS.

THE
MILLIONS POLICY
INSURES LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ALIKE.

THE
MILLIONS POLICY
IS A CLEAN, STRAIGHT CONTRACT, HAVING NO CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.

THE
MILLIONS POLICY
OFFERS EVERY POSSIBLE FACILITY TO THE POOR THE RICH HAVE SO FAR ENJOYED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO INTRODUCE
THE
MILLIONS POLICY

CALL FOR THE PROSPECTUS OF
THE
MILLIONS POLICY
From THE
PIONEER ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
249, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
WHO ISSUE
THE
MILLIONS POLICY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED AGENTS
to introduce the
MILLIONS POLICY

On Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 per month,

Influential men of all communities required. Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from:

THE PIONEER ASSURANCE Coy., Ltd.
249, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

	Rs.	a.
Cousin Betty. A Tale for Girls. By Geraldine Mockler, Author of "The Heiress of Aylewood."	2	10
Stories from George Eliot. Selected by Amy Cruse.	2	8
Songs and Stories for the Little Ones. By E. Gordon Browne	1	12
The Story of Nelson. By Harold F. B. Wheeler, F. R. Hist. S.	2	8
Life in Ancient Greece. By Jennie Hall. With fourteen full-page plates and forty-four illustrations in the text.	2	8
True Bear Stories. By Joaquin Miller. With eight illustrations by Alex G. Small	2	8
The Conquerors of Peru. Retold from Prescott's "Conquest of Peru." By Henry Gilbert. With sixteen full-page illustrations by Thomas Maybank	3	1
Heroes of Modern Europe. By Alice Birkhead, B.A., Author of "The Story of the French Revolution", "Marie Antoinette", "Peter the Great." With sixteen illustrations	3	1
The Twirly-Whirly Book. By Jacqueline Clayton. Illustrated by Margaret Clayton	1	0
The Dandy-Andy Book	1	0
The Children's Blue Bird. By Georgette Leblanc. Translated by Alexander Teixiera De Mattos. With illustrations by Albert Rothenstein	4	6
My Second Book	1	0
The Story of The Great Armada. By John Richard Hale, Author of "Famous Sea Fights from Salamis to Tsu-Shima."	4	6
Kilhugh and Olwen. And other Stories from the "Mabinogion." Retold by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton	1	14
The Fairy Book. The best popular Fairy stories selected and rendered anew. By Mrs. Craik, Author of "John Halifax Gentleman."	5	4
The Jolly Book. For Boys and Girls	2	10
Bow-Bow. Stories of Dogs, Good, Bad and Middling, told by Marie Bayne. Coloured Plates after Scott Rankin	1	0

THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.
147

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need hot leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Dairy Farming
Advertising	Engineering in all branches
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied A	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—
THE REGISTRAR.
Internation Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Haman Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

6 p. m. TWICE NIGHTLY. 10 p. m.

STUPENDOUS HOLIDAY BILL.

The latest in our series of great films is

"EAST LYNNE"

which is undoubtedly the

MOST POWERFULLY DRAMATIC

Film yet produced.

The novel from which

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has been adapted has moved thousands of readers, and the play has attracted crowded audiences all over the world.

Among the great scenes in

"EAST LYNNE"

ARE:—

LITTLE WILLIE'S DEATH.
THE FLIGHT OF THE MURDERER.
THE MEETING IN THE WOOD.
THE ARREST AT THE HUSTINGS.
THE DEATHBED REUNION.

"EAST LYNNE"

IS 6000 FEET LONG, BUT IT IS NEVER TEDIOUS.

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

MISS ALICE HUGHES

AND

Mr. FRANK LURIN,

IN THE

LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,

"THE NEW SECRETARY."

SONGS. DANCES. DUETS.

A real whiff from the "Halls."

Note the change in time.

6 p. m. Twice Nightly. 10 p. m.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

GRAND PROGRAMME FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

NIGHTLY FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

ZUMA THE GIPSY.

The most pathetic Story of a Gipsy girl's Fidelity and Self-sacrifice.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "THE SNAKE DANCE."

Full Programme of other Pictures.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-30 ONLY.

PROTEA. STILL GOING STRONG.

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

Films for sale or hire; apply to Manager.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Cooperage, 9-30 p. m.
SATURDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1913.

Semi-Finals and Finals,
The Sherwood Foresters
Finals, Cadets Bombay
Volunteer Rifles.
CONTESTS INCLUDING
Lce.-Cpl. Taylor, vs. Dy. Inspector Melville,
Sherwood Foresters. Ex-Champion W. I

Pte. Clarke, vs. Vol. Kubes, Bo. V. R.
Sherwood Foresters. Volunteer Champion.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and Rs 3.
Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.
Garrison in Uniform, Re. 1 and Annas 4.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., AND BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to moffussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
51, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL INDIA

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Established 1906.

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FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	..	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co.,
Secretaries.

72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 TONS WHITE CAWNPORE AND HATHRAS WHEAT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), 150 tons Cawnpore and Hathras wheat, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Matrumal, at Shed No. 3, Wari Bunder.

25 tons, marked C.W. 7. Pile No. 10, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C.W. 8. Pile No. 37, Cawnpore, and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons marked C.W. 9. Pile No. 37, Cawnpore, and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C.W. 10. Pile No. 37, Cawnpore, and Hathras white wheat.

On account and at the risk of Seth Bhagwandas Parasram, at C. Shed, Carnac Bunder.

25 tons, marked C.W. Pile, No. 6, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C.W. Pile No. 7, Cawnpore, and Hathras white wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO BICYCLE AND MOTOR MERCHANTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Brass Foundry of Messrs. C. M. BARTLEY and SONS opposite the Byculla Station ir. Alexandra Terrace THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), all the goods of the above shop such as Engine, Lathe, Dynamos, Accummulators, Coils, Vulcanizing apparatus, Vulcanizing Compound, Vulcanizing Cement, spark plugs, Switches Voltmeters, Motor head lights, lamps, and horns, De Dion Gearparts, goggles &c., &c., charging Accumulator, Furnaces for enamelling, bicycle lamps, etc., and all the shop furniture etc.

To be sold to the highest bidder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT AT 11 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VELVET AND GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED CAPS AND FURNITURE, &c.

UNDER instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kaderbhoy Sadukbhoy Kagdi, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 27th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at Nos. 204-204, Bhendy Bazar, the following such as velvet caps, silver and gold embroidered caps, show cupboards, mehta boxes, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of Sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, single and double glass door almiras, dressing and writing tables, phonographs with records, iron safes, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Basantram Lilaram Mooltam an Insolvent:—Cupboards, chairs, glasses, vase lamps, mehta boxes, gadlas, takias, iron safe on stand, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1913. 251

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCEL, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 25th October, 1913.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at

English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG.

BLARK HAIR-DYE

Which turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into jet Black, Soft and Glossy. One application monthly is sufficient to keep the natural colour. No rading by bath or hair-oils. No other dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction Re. 1 per box. Rs. 2 As. 4 for 3 boxes in one parcel. Postage extra.

MEDICATED CONFECTION SAEEP.

PUNJABI SALEM MISREE PAKA.

This food-medicine is composed of misree salep, saffron, sarsaparilla and many marvelous indigenous drugs. It radically cures. indigestion Cough. Constipation, Piles Impurity of Blood, Nervousness, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Fistula and all Skin Diseases. Efficacious in every season, Re. 1 for Bombay seer, (11 ounces) Rs. 2 and As. 4 for 3 seers tin. Postage extra.

Dr. BHAISHANKER, VAIDYA.

112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY POST, GIRGAON.

MAHAJAN'S VEGETABLE BADSHAHI.

PAIN CURER.

By drinking, as well as by its external application many diseases are cured.

Guaranteed 100 % that this medicine is the best of all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Rupee 1. per Bottle. Postage extra.

Sole Agents.

C. C. MAHAJAN & CO.,

Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,

General Insurance Agent.

Office:— **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,**

BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of obselvations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 24th October 1913, giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Allahabad and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in north Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Lahore, Surat and Veraval: minimum temperature is in defect in the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature remains in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in trtehdnod Bombay Deccan and lighty to moderately clou he elsewhere. The air is genrllyadrier than usual Day temperature is in excess at mostples.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and fairly heavy on the south coromandel coast. The Thé change in the conditions in thesouth of the Bay of Bengal is somewhat more pronounced today.

Fairly general rain is likel on the south Coromandel coast and some showers in the adjacent districts inland.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 24th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AGAR						
Bushire						
Do. (21st)						
Jask	88.3	72.0	69	0.00		—5.05
Muskat	87.3	75.8	89	0.00		—0.06
Do. (21st)	80.8	77.1	50	0.00		—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.8	66.5	61	10.28		+5.54
Rawalpindi	86.9	52.1	65	24.47		+1.72
Lahore	93.4	58.7	63	18.09		—3.17
Sirsa	93.3	61.0	40	17.84		—6.59
Ambala	91.5	60.9	54	28.21		4.56
Delhi	90.0	67.3	46	13.66		—10.00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.0	66.5	39	7.39		—17.55
Mainpuri	93.8	62.6	46			
Jhansi	95.6		21	9.64		—25.56
Cawnpore	93.1	67.5	42	18.82		—14.64
Allahabad	94.6	64.5	35	22.36		—13.93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad						
Karachi	97.6	67.8	59	3.31		1.05
Ajmer	87.0	74.5	84	12.01		+5.88
Jaipur	92.0	63.2	62	11.16		—7.89
Kotah	94.2	61.1	37	12.73		—9.13
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	95.6	69.6	37	15.62		—10.75
Bhuj	93.0	62.5	65	38.37		24.88
Dwarka	83.3	76.7	76	17.35		+3.66
Veraval	95.1	67.8	48	24.59		+7.30
Rajkot	94.6	61.8	51	28.56		2.77
Bhavnagar Para	96.5	65.8	33	35.95		×16.13
Surat	98.4	67.6	50	37.64		—2.63
Ahmedabad	98.1	70.7	40	35.61		6.00
Deesa	96.3	60.4	47	35.15		11.98
Neemuch	92.4	61.0	41	23.89		—3.38
Indore	92.1	61.1	37	30.48		+5.40
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore						
Saugor	92.3	58.8	57	30.39		—21.52
Hoshangabad	91.3	65.1	30	22.92		—20.18
Khandwa	94.1	64.4	61	36.31		—10.19
Akola	96.2	65.1	50	38.15		×10.01
Amraoti	97.7	63.5	40	28.79		—3.17
Nagpur	95.3	67.3	35	35.01		+4.21
Chanda	94.6	66.8	50	43.55		—1.46
Raipur	93.0	68.0	70	52.29		+3.26
	91.7	70.6	74	36.03		—9.70
KONKAN—						
Bombay						
Ratnagiri	91.0	76.4	75	70.96		+0.60
Mormugao	93.8	72.9	69	71.76		—27.13
Karwar	85.5	74.2	91	94.83		5.64
	86.7	71.5	95	99.95		—16.52
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.9	62.6	41	15.10		—5.63
Ahmednagar	91.7	65.5	45	22.60		3.08
Poona	91.5	64.3	68	25.42		×1.61
Sholapur	95.3	68.6	31	13.00		—12.94
Bijapur	92.2	69.3	59	14.67		—2.46
Belgaum	87.3	63.5	56	37.62		—3.35
Aurangabad	92.4	64.0	36	21.94		—3.66
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.9	66.2	63	38.55		1.04
Hyderabad	91.3	68.2	67	16.28		—10.39
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.3	74.3	82	10497		—0.55
Calicut	85.8	76.1	87	96.90		+0.27
Cochin	89.2	75.2	78	79.36		—3.63
Colombo	88.0	72.5	95	0.51 18.87		—12.14
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	74.2	75	30.51		1.55
Bellary	93.5	71.3	56	11.99		—1.06
Guddapah	92.5	72.5	68	18.59		—4.83
Madras	90.5	75.5	91	1.10 15.69		—7.88
Bangalore	84.8	64.8	61	19.04		—5.53
Coimbator	89.4	71.8	89	0.02 6.66		—3.94
Trichinopoly	86.1	75.3	70	11.06		—6.11
Negapatam	84.2	71.7	96	1.35 17.56		0.38

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 25.

1142. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 28th Instant at 7-30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.

1144. *Parades.*—Detail of company Parades:—
I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 29th instant at 5.30 P.M.
II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Monday at 7 A.M. and Friday at 6. P.M.
III. There will be a Bugle Practice on Tuesday the 28th instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6. P.M.

1145. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 27th instant at 7.P.M

1146. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 26th instant.

1147. *Attachment.*—Lieut. F.W. Sprott, 4th K.S.L.I., is attached to the Corps for duty and posted to "A" Company.

1148. *Adjutant's Office.*—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on the 28th and 29th and 30th instant on account of Diwali holidays.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Rainfall is repotred from Burma and Southeast Madras. Chief falls:—Slipper Island, two inches; Trivandrum, one and a half; Tinnevelly and Madras, one; Pamban, three; and Negapatam, one and a half.

Temperature had fallen in the central parts of the country especially at night but the air remains very dry. Humidity is also low in the Deccan.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fair..	inches	29.923
Temperature of Air	degrees	84.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	75.7
Dew Point	,,	72.2
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.6
Maximum temperature of Air	egrees	91.0
Minimum do. do.	,,	76.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	139

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th October 1913 was 30.151 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High Water		
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Satur.	25	m 7 23	25	10
		7 53 a	24	1
Sun.	26	m 8 19	26	4
		8 56 a	25	4
Mon.	27	m 9 7	27	0
		9 48 a	26	10
Tues.	28	m 9 50	27	8
		10 34 a	28	3
Wednes.	29	m 10 31	28	2
		11 22 a	29	5
Thurs.	30	m 11 12	28	4

1913		Low Water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Satur.	25	m 0 29	18	11
		0 a	18	1
Sun.	26	m 1 50	18	6
		2 4 a	17	11
Mon.	27	m 2 40	17	10
		3 29 a	15	10
Tues.	28	m 3 39	17	6
		3 59 a	14	8
Wednes.	29	m 4 27	17	4
		4 38 a	13	10
Thurs.	30	m 5 14	17	5
		5 17 a	13	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Oct.		
25. (Satur.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m
26. (Sun.)	6h. 3 m.	6h. 9m.
27. (Mon)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m
28. (Tues.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 8m
29. (Wednes.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 8m
30. (Thurs.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct.	7th.	7h	16.2m. A.M
Full Moon	,,	15th	1h	36.9m. A.M
Last Quarter.	,,	22rd	4h	23.0m. A.M
New Moon.	,,	30th	7h	59.2m. P.M

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct. 24

260. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 P.M. on Tuesday the 28th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

257. *Viceroy's Competition.*—The first Stage of the Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Sunday next 26th October 1913.
Trains as usual.
There will not be a Spoon Shoot next Sunday.

252. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 25th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

256. *Concert.*—There will be a Smoking Concert at the B.V.A. Head Quarters on Saturday 25th October 1913.
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.
Admission Re. 1.

(Sd.) E.P. Cudlip, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23

Consols 2½ %	72 11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.28½
Rentes 3 %	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·47½
Bar Silver Spot	27 13-16
" 2 months hence	27 ⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by India and China Selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £	125,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 3-4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-8
Interest day to day loans	3 1-4
Interest 7 day market loans	3 3-4

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 24.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market did not present any activities to-day as the commotion in the Share Bazar claimed the entire attention of brokers. The Market opened at Rs. 95/2 and after a slight fluctuation closed at the very rate for 31st October Settlement. The rate for the subsequent Settlement stood bout two annas down.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101.

SHARES.

The Share Market resumed working to-day and presented a good tone in the morning due to the prevalance of friendly feeling. But the bright outlook lasted for a very short time as a few Bear operators came forward to depress the value of shares which resulted in a great commotion and excitement. Such a state of things is highly to be regretted and we trust a feeling of unity will prevail which will go a great way to allay the present difficulties.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 80 and Deferred to Rs. 149.

The Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 197.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 460 to Rs. 480.

Fazuls were quoted at Rs. 470 to Rs. 490.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,150.

There was a great excitement in the Specie Bank Shares and under heavy pressure they dropped to Rs. 35. These shares were placed in lots at varying rates.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Prices in the Exchange Market remain at yesterday's range, and there is very little doing. In the Share Market Coal investors exhibit a retrograde tendency. Values for raw jute are also receding, Rs. 85 having been done to-day with sellers over. The report of the serious fire at the Chourasia Colliery of the Equitable Coal Co. resulted in the Company's shares falling from yesterdays rate of Rs. 24-12 to 16-12.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.

	Bale
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Total Day's Imports	8,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Unchanged moderate biz	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet but Firm	
Mid. Americans	7·84 d
Egyptian F G. F.	10·40 d
New York 11 a.m. Jan. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13·68. Mar. 13·69	
New York Official noon call Jan. 13·65 Mar. 13.67.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·86 Mar. 13·93	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N	7·45	7·45
N. D.	7·36	7·36
D. J.	7·32	7·32
J. F	7·31	7·31
F. M	7·30	7·30
M. A	7.30	7·30
A M	7.29	7·29
M. J	7 29	7·28
J. J.	7·25	7·25
J. A.	7·21	7·21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	7,00
Total Imports	60,00

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·45	7·43
N. D.	7·36	7·34
D. J.	7·32	7·30
J. F.	7·31	7·28
F. M.	7·30	7·28
M. A.	7·30	7·28
A. M.	7·29	7·27
M. J.	7·28	726
J. J.	7.25	7·23

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	67,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	19,000

Futures at New York Jan. 13·71 Previous Closing price 13·68.

Futures at New York Mar. 13.72. Previous Closing price. 13·72.

Declined early owing to commission house Liquidation and advanced later on unfavorable weather Reports

Spot Cotton at New York 14.50. Previous price 14.50

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-8 Previous price 13·3-4.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·84. Previous price 13.85.

Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·89. Previous price 13.93

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	60⅛

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON Oct. 23.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.—

* Total Bullion	£ 36,800,000	Increase	800,000
* Public Deposits	£ 4,400,000	Decrease	900,000
Other do.	£ 41,300,000		500,000
Govt. Securities	£ 13,500,000		1,000,000
Other Securities	£ 24,900,000	Increase	100,000
Notes & Gold	£ 26,600,000		1,000,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 56 % of the Liabilities.

* Received mutilated

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 24.

There is very little new in the situation to-day. The American and Liverpool markets are practically unchanged, whereas the Local Market is steady with good demand from exporters.

It is admitted by all leading authorities that damage to quality has been very severe especially in Texas and Oklahoma, so this inferiority will cause more waste percent, and that is equivalent to the spinner to a reduction in quantity. The National Ginners estimate the crop at 13,750,000 bales whereas the estimates of this authority for the last three seasons can be compared as under:—

	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11
Actual	14,167,000	16,138,000	12,120,000
Estimate	14,700,000	15,400,000	12,126,000

Another important fact is that this season the bales weigh on an average 528 pounds against 539 pounds last year. This also is an index of a short crop. Hence we believe that eventually much higher prices will be seen, though of course reactions more or less extensive, are pretty certain to occur.

American and Continental spinners are taking cotton with the greatest avidity, whereas our local spinners are talking of curtailment of production, or the shutting down remedy which is a myth as our mills do neither until their operating loss amounts to more than their fixed charges plus their estimate of the injury caused their organization by idleness.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1913	1912	Difference.
Receipts for the week	30,086	5,197	24,889
Receipts from 1st to 23th Oct.	15,1437	40,182	11,1255
Shipments for the week Europe	17,688	Nil	17,088
China Japan & Coast Ports	23,787	1,185	22,602
Total	40,870	1,185	39685
Total shipments from 1st to 23th Oct. Europe	139,500	37,874	101,626
China	2,533		2,533
Japan	69,478	2,800	66,678
Coast Ports	2,398	1,889	509
Total	2.3.909	42,563	171346
Afloat in harbour Europe	4,664	222	4,442
China Japan & Coast Ports	3,817	Nil	3,817

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Rly from 1st to 30th Sept. 1913 ..... 1264 bales

Do by B. B. & C. I. Rly from 1st to 18th Oct 1913 ..... Bales. 1661

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1913.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	253	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	262	..	..	Do.
Do.	259	..	..	Ready New Crop
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	260	..	..	25-1-14
M G. Khandeish	283	270	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	324	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	320	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	315	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	311	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	304	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatty	307	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	337	..	324	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	283	271	..	25-1-14
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	295	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	289	Do.
G Westerns	..	..	294	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	306	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G do.	..	..	..	..
M, G Bijapore	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74½; Copper Braziers £67½; Yellow Metals 7¾.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Arricals.—Gablonz.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 52¾; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53¾; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers, firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 45; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers quiet Calcutta Linseed 44·6; Oct.-Nov.; London value quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 2-11½; Oct.-Nov.; Buyers quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; firm with a fair biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3½; nominal Jan.-March; still quite neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-11½; sellers October; German Beet-root 88 % 10-2½; sellersMay; opened firm and dearer closed easier. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 14; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; November; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November; value. Java Sugar quiet, unchanged, little or no biz.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers canal.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-15; Oct.-Nov.; Hull sellers firm.

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

One relieving feature, trade has experienced this week, is the firmness shown by the Manchester market. Cotton has shown an upward tendency, and consequently dealers on our side, though anxious sellers, have not been very anxious to reduce further the already unprofitable rates. Demand unfortunately still continues to be poor. There are still a couple of months during which the dealers may safely hope to be light of stocks, and let us sincerely trust, a very active inquiry on our side and a firm Manchester market will allow the enormous stock to decrease.

Home reports speak of an all-round dragging demand being experienced. It is stated, that attempts to arrange important transactions with China have not been successful owing to high prices. There is, no doubt miscellaneous inquiry, but really substantial and large orders are conspicuous by their absence. Eastern markets are rightly regarded as overloaded with stocks.

Greys:—In these some small demand is being visible. We hear, this week strong efforts were made by some of the very large dealers to get rid of styles, in which they are heavily stocked, by offering the same at further reduction in prices, but we believe, the attempted transactions have not been successful. In view of the present Manchester rates and expectations of some sales during the Devali Holidays, the dealers were perhaps justifiable in not throwing away the goods at the capricious prices offered by their customers.

Whites:—The market has been slightly active. A few sales in 27 inches 18 yds., low counts, as also in 27 inches 18yds., 16 by 14 counts are reported. Heavy Nainsooks in 45 and 50 inches 18 yds. are also said to have moved to some extent, the buying being for the Madras market. In Mulls, the wider widths, were more or less in demand. Some good sales in a staple quality of "Sacharilla" Mulls of a well-known European House, have been effected. Owing to the low stocks in these, prices have kept firm, and possibly an advance in the Bazaar rates may be experienced. Another well-known European House is said to have sold a small parcel of 31 inches 19 yds., Glasgow Mulls at 3/4½ ex duty for shipment January/February. There is some better inquiry for Shirtings of 35 inches 40 yds., of the value of Rs. 8 and upwards. In Jacconets, 40 inches 20 yds., of the value of Rs. 5 and upwards, have found some clearance at prices, which have paid the holders, the stock in the style being light.

Prints and Dyed goods:—Retail inquiry has been visible. Dealers cannot be said to be entirely without demand, as some small parcels have been reported as sold. In low qualities of White and Black Grounds, we expect a further fall in prices. Samples of a number of lots in these are round the market, and holders are offering the same at pretty low prices. In dyed goods, we have little improvement to report. Dyed Shirtings in spite of the low prices, are moving slowly, whilst a huge stock in dyed books with one dealer, has effected the selling price of the article.

Fancies:—Here too retail inquiry is healthy, and better class of goods find a sale. Stocks in Brocades are increasing, though prices are being maintained.

Dhooties:—White Dhooties are in a bad state. Inquiry is poor and the dealers are not able to realize the prices paid. Arrivals of these at still higher prices are not few, and considering the state of the market, these lots might meet a worst fate. In Grey Dhooties, retail inquiry is encouraging. Prices though not very paying, leave some margin to the buyers.

Yarns:—We have to report a very quiet market. Prices keep steady, though we believe, for any decent inquiry, buyers would be willing to accept lower prices, as expectations are to experience a falling Manchester market. Inquiry from the local Mills is again visible, and if so some of the cross reels will find favourable sales.

MANCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MANCHESTER, Oct.23

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	9-2½
" 44-in.38-38½ " 9 lbs.	9-79
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10-2
" Nainsooks 43-in. 10 yards, 22 by 21	7-.

FOOTBALL.

THE NEW FREE KICK LAW.

The decision of the Scottish Football Association that the Laws of the Game as they are printed must govern the question of the free kick radius has created an important difference of opinion with the Football Association, says "The Athletic News." The International Board, it will be remembered, altered Law 10, so as to provide that when a free kick was taken no opponent should be allowed within ten yards of the ball instead of six yards as previously. No doubt the English Rules Revision Committee when they brought the matter forward meant it to apply to all free kicks, but overlooked a sentence in Law 7 that players should not approach within six yards of the ball at a goal-kick or corner-kick.

Hardly had the season opened before the point was raised as to the conflict between the two laws, and the F.A. gave it as their opinion on September 1 that the alteration to Law 10 governed Law 6, being the "superior" law. The instruction was that referees should require ten yards clear in the case of all free kicks, which include the goal-kick and corner-kick.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND PEARLS.

Manilal Leherchand, a Commission Agent residing at Bhendi Bazaar had made a report to the Police stating that the key of his safe was stolen from his waist coat pocket last night. The safe was ordered to be opened by a locksmith when it was discovered that Rs. 1,500 in currency notes, and pearls valued at Rs. 500 were missing.

SOFT SILKY
HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

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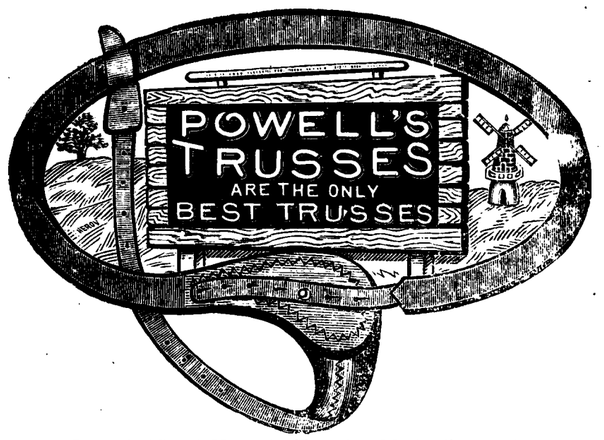

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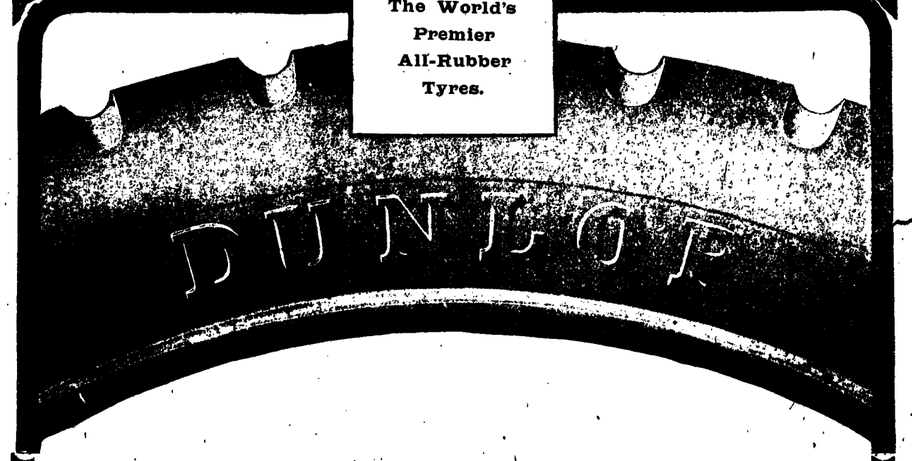

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INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN BOMBAY.

STATEMENT BY MR. GOKHALE.

SUGGESTED RETALIATION.

TO BOYCOTT SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

An influential meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay was held yesterday evening at Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's offices, Esplanade Road, to consider the present situation that has arisen in South Africa and to reconstitute the South African Committee and take in hand again the work of collecting funds in aid of the struggle.

Mr. H. A. Wadya was voted to the chair, and among those present were: Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; the Hon. G. K. Gokhale; Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey; Sir Jogmohandass Varjimandass; Mr. A. M. Jiwanji; Mr. Issa Hajee Soomar of Durban; Mr. Purshotamdass Thakordass; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji; Mr. Hormusji M. Cama; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Mr. D. G. Padhye; Mr. K. Natarajan; Mr. R. H. Mantri; Mr. J. A. Wadya; Mr. C. M. Cursetji; Dr. N. R. Ranina; Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail and others.

The Hon. Mr. Kokhale made a long statement on the question. He spoke for seventy-five minutes with emotion and in the course of his remarks gave the whole history of the struggle, the contents of the various telegrams that had passed between him and Mr. Ghandi, the gist of the interviews he had with the ministers of the Boer Government while he was in South Africa and the details of the present struggle. He also pointed out that Mr. Ghandi was full of hope. The campaign, he said, had been planned carefully and would be fought to the end. Not only men but women were taking part in the struggle, and the last telegram he had from Mr. Ghandi two days ago spoke in enthusiastic terms of the bravery and heroism which the women, who were taking part in the struggle, were showing. The women were spreading the movement in all directions with wonderful zeal. Mr. Ghandi also expected that the growing minority of the pro-Indian Englishmen would press the Indian case with vigour when Parliament reassembled. But even if no assistance came, if the bulk of men retired from the struggle and if the prospect was altogether dark, even then one hundred men and forty women had determined to perish rather than withdraw from achieving their object.

Mr. Gokhale then said that the duty that now rested with the Indians was first of all to raise funds to support the families of passive resisters and in aid of the struggle generally. Until the Union Government met about five months later, he said £10,000 were wanted. He felt confident that the amount would be forthcoming but he thought it desirable that all remittances should be made from one centre and he suggested Bombay as the most suitable one. He exhorted Indians to hold meetings throughout the country in large towns and in small towns and even in important villages, to address their protest to the Imperial Government against the manner in which Indians were being treated in South Africa. He asked them to appeal to the Government of India to take up the question of negotiation by declaring that the Public Services of India would no more be open to Europeans from South Africa and the withdrawal of the permission given by the Secretary of State last year to the railway companies for the purchase of South African coal, for, he said, its continuance will be nothing less than an outrage to our sentiment. The Chairman, who followed, spoke very feelingly describing the South African tale as one of shame and suffering. He very strongly appealed for funds. A strong committee was appointed and subscriptions aggregating in all Rs. 25,000 were announced.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, thanked the meeting for the honour they had done to him by asking him to preside. He said there were worthier persons than him to preside but as he was called upon to serve a noble cause, he was prepared to do that service whole-heartedly and unreservedly. He then called upon the Hon. Mr. Gokhale to make his statement.

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who then rose to speak, received an ovation. He said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—It is, I need hardly say, a matter of the most profound regret to all of us that our countrymen in South Africa should have been driven once again to have recourse to Passive Resistance and that we should have, in consequence, to reconstitute the old South African Committee and take in hand again the work of collecting funds in aid of the struggle. The broad issues involved in this struggle are, I think, now fairly well understood in this country, but as I have had special opportunities to acquaint myself not only with the history of the whole question and the actual condition of our people in South Africa, but also with the latest negotiations on the subject, that took place in London and at Pretoria, perhaps it will be useful if I make a brief statement of the Indian case on this occasion. Indian emigration to South Africa began in the year 1859 when the Imperial Government, acting in the interests of the European planters in Natal, pursuaded the Government of India to allow Indian labour to be recruited for that Colony under a system of indenture not far removed from slavery. As nearly four-fifths of the present Indian population in South Africa consists of indentured labourers, ex-indentured labourers and their descendents, and as the small proportion of free Indians—mostly petty traders—only followed in the wake of indentured Indians in the first instance to supply their wants, it is clear that the Imperial authorities are directly responsible for the existence of an Indian problem in South Africa to-day. Not only this. A reference to the Despatches that passed between the Imperial Government and the Government of India when the bargain to supply indentured labour from India for the benefit of white planters was struck—a bargain in which the people of this country had no voice—will show that to overcome the hesitation of the Government of India in the matter the Imperial Government held out alluring prospects of how Indians so recruited would fare after their period of indenture was over. They would then, it was stated, have an opportunity to acquire land in the Colony and settle on it as free men and grow into a contented and prosperous agricultural community living on a far higher plane than the corresponding agricultural class in this country. The contrast between the glowing hopes thus held out at that time by the Imperial Government and the miserable hunted existence, which ex-indentured Indians are leading today in Natal under the operation of the £3 licence tax, is too dreadful for words and I think we are entitled to remind the Imperial Government of all this when we now see a disposition on its part to leave our countrymen in South Africa to the tender mercies of the European community there, and to shelter itself behind the plea that the Union of South Africa is a self-governing dominion, in the internal affairs of which it is unable to interfere.

RELENTLESS PERSECUTION.

In the earlier years the one concern of the Colony was to induce the Indians to remain in the Colony after the completion of their indentures, and though shocking cases of personal ill-treatment during the period of indenture were by no means infrequent, and come to light from time to time, the attitude of the Colony towards Indians as a class was for a long time not unfriendly. With the growth of Indian numbers, however, and with increasing competition between Indian traders and the poorer white traders, this attitude of the Colony underwent a complete change and for the last quarter of a century, speaking roughly, the Indian community of Natal has been subjected to relentless persecution in the course of which right after right has been taken away from the free population, the one fixed purpose of the Colony being to get rid of all Indians except those actually under indenture by making their lives altogether intolerable. Thus the political franchise, to mention only a few things, which Indians at one time enjoyed has been taken away. The Indian traders have been continuously subjected to all manner of harrassment and oppression in regard to the issue, renewal and transfer of licenses, and some years ago even legislation was attempted in the Legislative Assembly proposing to extinguish in the course of ten years all trading licenses held by Indians, so that there should be no Indian trader in the whole of Natal after that period,—an attempt that failed only because the Imperial Government could not allow such outrageous proposals to become law. The £3 license tax is a weapon directed against ex-indentured Indians and their descendants, being a diabolical device to compel them either to quit the Colony after the completion of their indentures or else go back into re-indenture. Under this law, which came into force in 1901, every ex-indentured Indian or the descendant of such an Indian, if male above 16 years or female above 13 years of age, must pay £3 a year for mere permission to live in the Colony or else suffer imprisonment, the result of the impost being, as admitted by the highest Natal authorities, to break up homes, drive men into paths of crime and women into lives of shame!

NOT WANTED AS FREE MEN.

The Colony makes no secret of the fact that it wants Indians, but wants them not as free men but only as beasts of burden, as indentured labourers living in a state of semi-slavery for the benefit of white planters. Thus only last month the South African Agricultural Union—a body of Natal planters—adopted the following Resolution:—

That this Conference is of opinion that the abolition of £3 license tax on time-expired Indians in Natal would be detrimental to the labour supply of the Province and contrary to the best interests of South Africa.

And Sir Thomas Hyslop in moving the Resolution said, with brutal frankness:—"The effect of the license is to prevent Indians from settling in the country. It is extended to Colonial-born Indians now and if the license were abolished Indians would have the choice of remaining in the country as free men. We want Indians as indentured labourers, but not as free men."

I am referring at some length to the position in Natal because the present struggle is not confined to the Transvaal only, as the last one was, but is general throughout South Africa and out of a total population of about a hundred and fifty thousand more than three-fourths are in Natal, the Cape and Transvaal having only about 25,000 and 10,000 Indians and Orangia only about a hundred. When the Boer War broke out the Indian Community in Natal, in spite of the acute persecution which it was then suffering, came forward, out of a sense of duty to the Empire, to offer its services to the British Government. Owing to the disabilities under which Indians have to labour they could not take their place as fighters but under Mr. Gandhi's leadership they arranged a corps of stretcher-bearers and acquitted themselves in that humble capacity with such zeal and devotion and discipline that their conduct extorted general appreciation and admiration and received ample recognition from the authorities. For a time this led to a kindlier feeling towards them on the part of the English community in South Africa, but that did not last and it was not long before the old policy of harrassment and persecution was again resumed.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

While things were thus again wearing their old complexion for Indians in Natal, their ill-treatment in the Transvaal after the close of the War became even more acute and soon engrossed all public attention. The main incidents of the struggle that then ensued are, I am sure, still fresh in your memory and do not call for more than a passing reference to-day,—how the anti-Indian legislation of President Kruger's Government was alleged as one of the causes for which England went to war with the two South African Republics, how that same legislation, instead of being repealed after the overthrow of the Republics, was enforced against Indians even more stringently than before, how on responsible Government being granted to the Transvaal the very first use made by the Transvaal Assembly of its legislative powers was to rush fresh anti-Indian legislation of a most offensive character through the two houses without discussion and without even a single dissentient voice being raised, prohibiting the entry of any more Indians into the province and requiring those who were already there to register themselves, giving finger-prints of all the ten digits while so registering, and how the Indian community, driven to despair by the failure of all appeals and all attempts at compromise, and by the refusal of the Imperial Government to protect it from indignity and oppression, resolved not to submit to the humiliating legislation, preferring to go to jail and suffer in other ways rather than sacrifice their self-respect. The struggle which thus commenced in 1906 lasted for four years, in the course of which untold miseries were unflinchingly endured by our countrymen and countrywomen in the Transvaal, 3,500 sentences of imprisonment were borne, about one hundred persons were deported, many families broken up, women and children in some cases being lost trace of, businesses ruined and the entire community practically pauperised.

THE 1911 COMPROMISE.

This memorable struggle which, whatever its suffering, brought an accession of self-respect to the community and raised the Indian name throughout South Africa was suspended a short time before the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty George V, on a compromise being arranged between General Smutts and Mr. Gandhi, a compromise reduced to writing and embodied in correspondence between the two parties. The terms of the compromise were that the offending legislation, passed by the Transvaal Assembly, was to be repealed; that in any new legislation that might be undertaken on the subject of emigration there was to be no statutory racial discrimination against Indians as Indians or Asiatics and that the existing rights were to be maintained. As the struggle was confined to the Transvaal, the terms of the compromise could only refer to the Transvaal. But meanwhile the Union of the four provinces of South Africa had been effected and it was understood and Mr. Gandhi had insisted, in a letter to the Minister that if it was sought to give the promised relief to the Indian community not by new legislation confined to the Transvaal only but by fresh legislation common to the whole Union, the two conditions agreed to between the two sides about the racial bar and existing rights, were to extend to such legislation for the whole Union. And this position was further insisted on in most clear and emphatic language by the Imperial Government itself, who in a Despatch, dated 3rd October, 1910,—Lord Crewe was then Colonial Secretary—informed the Union Government that no solution of the Indian problem would be acceptable to it which either introduced the racial bar in any fresh legislation or impaired in any way the existing rights of the Indian community in the Cape and Natal and of course in the Transvaal (there being no question about Orangeia, as there was practically no Indian community there.) An attempt was made in 1911, to draft a Bill to give effect to this compromise, which, however, proved abortive. But at the beginning of last year a Bill was introduced into the Union Parliament by General Smutts intended to carry out the provisional settlement. There were certain serious flaws in the Bill as first drafted. But on Mr. Gandhi's drawing the attention of General Smutt to them, the latter agreed to introduce changes fully meeting the objections raised. The Union Government, however, professed to be unable to carry this Bill through the House owing to the opposition of a considerable section of its own followers and the indifference manifested towards it by the Unionist party, and the Bill was eventually withdrawn. An assurance was, however, given to passive resisters that the settlement would continue in force for another year till the Ministry had time to draft a fresh Bill and get it through Parliament.

MR. GOKHALE'S TOUR.

Matters were in this state when I visited South Africa about this time last year on an invitation from the Indian community there conveyed through Mr. Gandhi.

I hope you will pardon this little personal reference and I assure you it will be very brief. I visited nearly all the important centres in South Africa and addressed several meetings of both Europeans and Indians that had been arranged for me and I concluded my tour with a visit to Pretoria, where three Ministers, General Botha, General Smutts and Mr. Fischer, granted me an interview for the discussion of the whole Indian question in South Africa. The interview lasted for two hours and appeared at the time to be satisfactory. The representations which I had made to the Ministers on behalf of the Indian community in South Africa fell under three heads—first about the provisional settlement secondly, about the £3 license tax and thirdly about the existing disabilities of British Indians in the different provinces in the matter of trading, residence, education, owning of property and so forth.

On the first point the Ministers gave me a definite assurance that the provisional settlement would be carried out, subject to one alteration which they felt confident would not be objected to by Mr. Gandhi, as it was not inconsistent with the stand he had taken, namely the substitution of the Canadian test in place of the Australian in the matter or immigration. On the second point I was assured that the Government realized the iniquity of the £3 license tax and that from the financial point or view its proceeds were negligible and that the earliest opportunity would be taken to abolish it. On my asking for authority to announce, this, I was told that it was necessary for the Ministers to mention the matter first to Natal Members, and I should therefore merely announce in general terms that the Ministers had promised their most favourable consideration to my representations in the matter and that I had every confidence that the tax would be repealed in the next Parliament. On the third point, while promising a careful consideration of what I had urged, the Ministers pointed out to me the difficulty of their own position and undertook to do what they could to remove hardships by sympathetic administration of existing laws and the gradual amendment of others, without provoking any violent antagonism on the part of any section of the European community. I am convinced in my own mind that the Ministers at that time were sincerely anxious to carry out the provisional settlement both in letter and in spirit. And even after what has happened I venture to think, that if the difficulties created by the session of General Hertzog from the Ministry had not hampered the Government, they would have carried out the compromise entered into with Mr. Gandhi.

THE HERTZOG REVOLT.

General Hertzog's revolt, however, soon changed the whole aspect of things. That extremely clever tactician immediately raised the cry that he was astonished at the concessions which were contemplated by General Botha to the Indian community at the dictation of the Imperial Government, thus making an effective appeal to the prejudice of the Boors against the Indians and to their resentment against anything savouring of Imperial dictation. General Botha confronted with the prospect of a split in his own party, has since then been making desperate efforts to convince the Free-Staters and other Boers that he was as much against the Indians as General Hertzog, and that he would not submit to Imperial dictation any more than General Hertzog would. The whole attitude adopted by the Ministry towards the Indian community in the discussion on this year's Emigration Bill—an attitude of superciliousness and contempt,—was deliberately designed to placate the Free-Staters and other extreme Boers. And, though at the instance of the Unionist or English Party in the House, whose leaders this time put up a strong fight on our behalf several important amendments were introduced in the Bill, there is no doubt that faith has not been kept with the Indian community, that the provisional settlement, in accordance with which Passive Resistance was suspended three years ago, has not been carried out and the conditions laid down by the Imperial Government in 1910, have been violated.

FRUIT OF FOUR YEARS' SUFFERING.

Thus after nearly three years' waiting, Mr. Gandhi and his associates find that the fruit of the suffering heroically borne by them for four years has again been snatched from them. In insisting that there should be no racial bar against Indians as much in any further legislation and that existing rights should be respected, Mr. Gandhi had two objects in view. If once the principle, that there was to be no racial bar tolerated against Indians in any legislation of the Union Parliament, was fully recognized and acted upon there would be no need to fear, as there is to-day, that in any legislative measure that may be taken in hand hereafter by the Union Parliament, such as the contemplated legislation about trade licenses, or municipalities and so forth, an attempt would be made to discriminate against Indians as such, and this is a matter of the utmost importance. And as regards the maintenance of existing rights we have been pushed back step by step during the last 25 years to such an extent that unless we make a stand once for all against all further encroachment, we shall be steadily pressed down more and more to the level of the Kaffirs, as is really the aim of the bulk of the European community in South Africa. Mr. Gandhi, therefore, has been driven both by considerations of honour,—faith not having been kept with him by the Union Government,—and to prevent further assaults on the Indian position to unfurl again the banner of Passive Resistance with all the sufferings and sacrifices involved in the struggle. Even after the passing of the Imigration Bill he clung for a while to the hope that both the Union Government in South Africa and the Imperial Government in England would see the necessity of carrying out their respective undertakings towards the Indian community. His negotiations with General Smutts, which are set forth in a series of communications published in "Indian Opinion" of 13th September, show how moderate and reasonable his attitude throughout was and how anxious he was to prevent a revival of passive resistance if that could be honourably achieved. But the Union Government had closed its ears to all further appeals. I found that out for myself when I had an interview with Mr. Fischer at the Colonial Office in London, when he was there on a brief holiday,—and thus reason, justice and obligations of honour have all alike failed to bring us any relief.

THE INDIAN DEMANDS.

The specific demands which Mr. Gandhi and other passive resisters have now put forward are six in number:—

(1) the racial bar which disfigures the present Bill, in that a humiliating and wholly unnecessary declaration, which is not required of Europeans, is still required of Indians wanting to enter the Free State, be removed.

(2) the right of South Africa born Indians to enter the Cape freely, which has been taken away, be restored.

(3) the right of domicile which ex-indentured Indians, paying the £3 license tax could acquire in Natal after a residence of three years, as recognised by a decision of the Natal Supreme Court only last December, be restored.

(4) the £3 license tax, to which ex-indentured Indians are subject, be abolished.

(5) all monogamous marriages celebrated in accordance with Hindu or Mahomedan rights, whether inside South Africa or outside South Africa, be recognised as valid; and.

(6) all existing laws affecting Indians be administered in a spirit of sympathy and consideration for the community.

Of these demands the first three arise wholly out of the provisional settlement. The fourth is put forward because of the iniquitous character of the impost, the suffering it causes to the poorest and most helpless portion of the population and the promise of early repeal given in the matter last year. The fifth first arose out of the wording employed in the new Immigration Act in connection with the recognition of Indian marriages, the wording seeming to imply that monogamous marriages celebrated outside South Africa in accordance with Hindu or Mahomedan rights would be recognised as valid by the Union Government, but not if they were similarly celebrated in South Africa itself. The position in this matter has, since the demand was put forward, been further aggravated by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Natal, that marriages celebrated in accordance with Hindu and Mahomedan rights, though single or monogamous in themselves, could not be recognised in law as monogamous because the rights were not confined solely to monogamous marriages. Under this decision, no Hindu or Mahomedan wife can be legally recognised as a wife in South Africa and no married Hindu or Mahomedan lady can therefore enter South Africa legally, or if she is already there can leave South Africa temporarily and return. This is, as recognised by European organs of public opinion in South Africa themselves, an intolerable position and has infuriated the Indian community in South Africa,—both men and women,—as nothing else could have infuriated them. The last demand is of a general character but unless it is granted in essence there is no doubt that the lot of the Indian community in all provinces of South Africa will grow steadily more and more deplorable.

THE NEW STRUGGLE, THE FIERCEST.

There can be no manner of doubt that the new struggle will be the fiercest that the Indian community in South Africa has so far had to wage. The Government is in no mood to listen to the passive resisters and the bulk of the European community, who are bitterly hostile, will urge the Government to crush the spirit of the Indian community once for all. But Mr. Gandhi has not entered on the struggle without the fullest realisation of the situation and certainly he has not entered on it in a light-hearted spirit. He knows that the odds this time are tremendously against the Indians. The Government will not yield if it can help it, the Imperial Government will be reluctant to exert any further pressure in favour of passive resisters and among the Indians themselves already exhausted by the last struggle weakened persons will be found shrinking from the sacrifices involved and advocating submission.

But Mr. Gandhi is full of courage and what is more he is full of hope. He has planned his campaign carefully and whether he succeeds or fails he will fight like a hero to the end. The struggle this time, as I have already pointed out, is not confined to one province but extends to the whole of South Africa. And not only men but women are taking part in it. From what I have seen of Mr. Ghandi's hold over our countrymen in South Africa I have no doubt in my mind that thousands will be glad to suffer under his banner and his spirit will inspire them all. The last telegram which I had from him two days ago speaks in enthusiastic terms of the bravery and heroism which the women who are taking part in the struggle are showing. They are courting arrests, they put up with ill-treatment and even assaults, without complaint and they are spreading the movement in all directions with wonderful zeal. The horrors of jail-life in South Africa with Kaffir warders, devoid of all notions of humanity, for Indian prisoners, do not deter them and they are lifting the whole struggle to a plane which the last struggle even at its highest did not reach. Already two thousand families of indentured and ex-indentured men have joined the struggle. They are suspending work in collieries and on fields and unless the Government guarantees the repeal of the £3-tax next session the industries which depend on Indian labour will soon be paralized and the Government will have a big job on its hands.

UNIONIST LEADERS AGAIN TO HELP.

Mr. Gandhi also wires to say that a growing minority of the English is showing itself increasingly favourable to Indian demands and that the leaders of the Unionist party, who did so much for us last session, will it is expected, press the Indian case with vigour when Parliament re-assembles. But even if no assistance comes from any quarter, if the bulk of passive resisters retire from the struggle after enduring hardships for some time, and, if the prospect is altogether dark instead of being hopeful, even then one hundred men and forty women are determined to perish in this struggle if need be rather than withdraw from it without achieving their object. They think that if everything else fails this supreme sacrifice on their part is necessary to prevent the Indian community in South Africa from being crushed out of existence altogether. Do not let us be discouraged by a telegram which appeared the other day in the papers about some Indians in Durban opposing this Passive Resistance Movement and wanting to submit quietly to the indignities of the new position. When we think of the suffering which will have to be endured and the ruin that may have to be faced, is it any wonder, knowing ourselves as we do, that some Indians in South Africa should shrink from the ordeal? Is not the wonder rather this that so many men and women—Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees, well-to-do and poor—should come forward to undergo the sacrifice?

OUR DUTY IN INDIA.

And now one word about the duty which we owe to these brave brothers and sisters of ours struggling and suffering for the honour of India in a distant land. We must first of all raise funds to support the families of passive resisters and in aid of the struggle generally. It is difficult to frame an estimate when the movement is assuming such proportions, but if I may venture to suggest a figure, I think that for the next four or five months that is till the Union Parliament meets again we shall have to send about two thousand pounds a month on an average. The sum is certainly not large when the extent of this country, the feeling that the question has roused here and the sacrifices which our brethren in South Africa are prepared to make, are taken into consideration. And I for one not only hope but feel confident that this amount will be forthcoming. Funds will now be started in the different provinces, but I think it will be desirable that all remittances should be made from one centre in India, and I would respectfully suggest Bombay as the most suitable centre.

But though we may raise this money the whole of our duty in the matter will not be discharged by merely raising it. We must hold meetings throughout the country in large towns and in small towns and even in important villages to address our protest to the Imperial Government against the manner in which we are being treated in South Africa. It will not do for the Imperial Government to express its helplessness in the matter. It has made itself responsible for our welfare, we have no other Government to look to and it must protect our interests and our self-respect by every means in its power.

MEANS OF RETALIATION.

Finally we must appeal now to the Government of India to take up the question of retaliation against the Union of South Africa. It may be said that there is not much scope for retaliation. That is true to a certain extent, but whatever is possible must now be done. The Union Government has notified in a lofty spirit that the Government of India should not interfere in its affairs. After that we should not ask the Government of our country to send any official deputation in South Africa to negotiate a settlement. But the Government must now consider the desirability of declaring that the Public Services of India will no more be open to European from South Africa. Then there is the South African coal which since last year railway companies have been permitted to use by the Secretary of State. I feel strongly that in view of what South Africa is doing to us this permission must be withdrawn for its continuance will be nothing less than an outrage to our sentiment. There are other directions also in which something may be done by way of retaliation, but I will not go into that on this occasion. If we do all these things, we shall have done whatever is possible to us in the circumstances. And now one word of warning I would like to utter to ourselves before I close. The agitation on this question is bound to stir up racial feelings and though they will in the first instance be directed to the European community of South Africa, they may not, unless we are very careful remain confined to that community. And that would be a grave misfortune. For any such result may alienate the Government of India and the Secretary of State from us and we all know that they have done the best they could since this question became acute some years ago to support our cause. I trust therefore that we work in this matter with whole-hearted devotion coupled with due restraint and a strong sense of responsibility. When we have done that we shall have done our own duty. The rest we must be content to leave into higher hands than ours.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then on behalf of the meeting thanked Mr. Gokhale for his very lucid statement. He said that no man could have spoken on this question with better authority, with greater knowledge and also with a better sense of responsibility than the Hon. Mr. Gokhale had done. What Mr. Gokhale had told them was, if he ventured to put in a short sentence he would say, a story of shame and suffering. He would not say where the shame was but they all were aware of the suffering that was in South Africa. The resolution of those who suffered on the spot, the resolution of men like Mr. Gandhi and his associates, the resolution of those who were prepared to sacrifice their all for India's name and India's rights they were bound to accept and uphold unreservedly. It was no part of their duty to criticise only one phase of the situation that had arisen in South Africa. They must take the whole of it as Mr. Ghandy put it and accept it and uphold it unreservedly. It was clearly their duty to do so. They knew what had happened in the past. They knew how reasonable and moderate a man Mr. Ghandy is, they knew how staunch he was to Indian's interests and how loyal he is to India's rulers and he (the Chairman) said that if the Imperial Government did not appreciate this aspect of loyalty to the British Crown, they would make a grievous blunder. Hitherto, he said, India had spoken more in sorrow than in anger but if the day came when India would speak more in anger than in sorrow, the responsibility of that would lie on the Imperial Government; not on Indians, no on the Secretary of State but on His Majesty's ministry as a whole. If they had a will, they could exercise it. Certainly they had the power to exercise it and he asked when would they do it. Would they wait till India spoke more in anger than in sorrow? Would they not be satisfied with the perfect loyalty shown to their rulers? He wished to speak with self-respect and therefore he found it difficult to speak on the other phase of the question. He said he had indicated enough and he hoped that the Imperial Government would understand the greater problem of the future. If

(Continued on page 7, column 7.)

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183. A.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chroniele" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

DEE.—8th Oct., at the Maternity, Bangalore, the wife of Lionel J. Dee (Binny up-country Agency), Nandyal, of a daughter.

McGREGOR-CHEERS.—At Simla, 9th Oct., the wife of J. McGregor-Cheers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GREEN.—At Nagpur, Central Provinces 8th Oct., Sergeant. Thos. Geo. Green (of the 102nd Madras Fusiliers), aged 75 years.

ROBERTSON.—At 27, Middle Road, Entally, 10th Oct., Agnes Maud Robertson, beloved wife of L. L. Robertson, aged 36 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-day.

B. V. R. Boxing Tournament on the Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A. Student Branch 7-15 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch 9-15 p.m.

Sunday, October 26.

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Depositors, in the Library at Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakoredvar, 6 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Student Branch 7-15 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road 9-15 p.m.

Monday, October 27.

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Shareholders at Girgaum, 6 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 28.

Divali Holidays, Banks closed.

Wednesday, October 29.

Divali Holidays, Banks closed.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
October 25, 1913.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

A recent Government Resolution announced the appointment of a Committee "to review the present situation in regard to the development of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to consider what steps it is desirable to take in order to ensure the continued and consistent advance of this development on the best possible lines." Though the avowed object is the furtherance of the policy laid down by Lord Sydenham in 1909, the terms of reference are very wide, and contemplated possibilities of a far-reaching character. We trust the Committee will take an enlightened view of its functions, and will not feel itself bound by the general conclusions embodied in the earlier Resolution. The manner in which they were reached was not such as to command acceptance, despite the fact that Lord Sydenham's Government was careful enough to invite the opinion of various bodies. Now that a representative Committee has been appointed—though the representation is not all that could be desired,—it is to be hoped that the question of the future development of this great city will be discussed from every point of view, without any of the reservations sought to be imposed by the present Resolution.

One of the problems upon which the Government desire a definite expression of opinion is the feasibility of the removal of the University buildings with the Colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the Secretariat and the High Court, to another part of the Island, and in the alternative, the adoption of one of the various schemes of reclamation about which we have lately heard so much. Among other questions are the reservation of spaces for purposes of recreation and health and for the expansion of existing and possible new industries, and the provision of residential areas and of suitable means of communication. These and other questions invest the inquiry of the Committee with an importance which can scarcely be overrated. Whether the results will, in any degree, be commensurate with the magnitude of the problems discussed it is difficult to say, and criticism of the points involved may well be deferred for the present. But there is one broad question upon which it is desirable that public opinion should be focussed constantly and increasingly. We refer to the proposed reclamation of the Back Bay from Marine Lines to Colaba Point, a project upon which Lord Sydenham had set his heart, and which, with his departure, it had been widely hoped would be laid on the shelf. It now seems that this is far from being the case, and that it is going to figure largely in the deliberations of the Committee. For this alone, if for no other reason, we heartily welcome the inquiry. It is essential that a question which so vitally affects the future of the city should be threshed out thoroughly, and we trust the Committee, who will have the advantage of having the opinions of those most qualified to speak on the merits of the scheme, will knock it on the head once and for all. It is a chimerical and financially unsound project, and Bombay does not want it. The Government have all along proceeded on the supposition that there is urgent need for adding to the area of the city, particularly in the vicinity of the Fort. There is no ground for this assumption, and nothing that we have been told so far has made out a case in its favour. In comparison with some of the large cities of the world the density of population in Bombay is fairly low,—lower than that of some of the capitals of Europe. If an inquiry were made into the area of vacant land in Bombay, we believe it would be found that the present limits of the city are quite adequate for the needs of the day and of many years to come. Our chief concern should be to see that what we have is utilised to the best advantage, and that we do not repeat the mistakes of the past, which resulted from the want of a well-defined policy. Then it must be remembered that during the last few years large tracts of land in various localities have been made available for building purposes, and in the near future, the removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba will set free another extensive area for which various uses can be suggested. If, in spite of this, the pressure on present limits seems somewhat severe in places, the fault lies with those who neglected to regulate the development of the city in the past. Then again, strenuous efforts are being made to develop Salsette, and to encourage the migration of the people to the north of the Island. It is obvious that, when more efficient means of communication are established between Bombay and its suburbs, the healthier life of the latter will draw to them a gradually increasing population. The development of the splendid natural advantages which we possess in these parts should go a long way towards relieving the congestion in certain areas, and when complete will supply the needs of the city for decades to come. The idea of reclaiming a large part of the foreshore and adding it to a district which is already crowded, is in direct conflict with the policy of inducing the people to move towards the suburbs. The harm it will inflict, besides, in other ways is incalculable. It will entirely dislocate all existing property values, and it will concentrate most of the varied activities of the city in one particular quarter, which also will provide whatever amenities of life the city will enjoy. That this excessive concentration will prove mischievous in the highest degree to the interests of the city as a whole, a little reflection will show. And there does not seem to be any necessity for it either. There is no object in providing a residential area for the well-to-do classes. They are very well served by the splendid Malabar Hill district, which is situated within easy distance from the Fort, and which offers amenities of life not to be rivalled by anything the reclamation will give us. As to the expansion of public institutions, we should first like to know what institutions it is necessary to find room for. To judge the degree of necessity we must have something more substantial to go upon than airy generalisations. The project, we repeat is altogether chimerical, and a much stronger case needs to be made out than has hitherto been done, before the public can welcome a scheme of such magnitude, involving possibilities which can scarcely be calculated at the present moment.

The financial aspect of the question stands on even more debatable ground. At the very best, according to the figures given, the scheme will not prove productive for 31 years, by which time the capital debt will have reached the huge figure of more than four and a quarter crores of rupees. Then the profits,—according to the official calculations,—will begin to come in, and there will be a return of as much as six per cent. on the outlay from the forty-second year, by which time it is expected the whole of the land will have been leased. All this is on the assumption that the cost price of the reclamation will be about seven rupees per square yard, and that the land can be leased at the rate of 60,000 square yards per annum, at a rental calculated at four and a half per cent. on an average price of rupees twenty-five per square yard. It is very doubtful if these expectations will ever be realised. The rental is certainly not high, but we should be surprised if the Government were able to dispose of 60,000 square yards per annum for a long series of years. The operations of public bodies and private individuals during the last 10 years have resulted in an amount of over-building the effects of which are beginning to be felt even now. Landlords on the Trust and other estates, particularly on the reclaimed Colaba foreshore, are finding out to their cost that building operations cannot go on indefinitely, without reaching a point when the supply threatens to exceed the demand. How these conditions will be aggravated when the Government begin to let loose 60,000 square yards annually on the market, it is not difficult to see, and we can well imagine a heavy slump in the property market when this has gone on for some time. But more serious than this consideration, is the Government estimate of the cost of reclamation. It is generally believed that it is unduly optimistic. It is within the knowledge of several people that one of the greatest experts on the subject was brought here to advise a gentleman, whose firm is a household word in the country, as to the feasibility of reclaiming a part or the whole of the Back Bay foreshore. A careful investigation was made by the expert in question, and the results of his calculations showed the project to be financially impracticable. Of course, a substantial difference must arise between the cost of an enterprise undertaken by Government and that embarked upon by a private individual. But the difference in this case is so great as to make one regard with the gravest apprehension the optimistic estimate of the advisers to the Government. We have no doubt that the most careful survey has been made, and that allowances have been made for contingencies of all sorts, but in view of the magnitude of the undertaking, and the disastrous consequences that would ensue in case of failure, it is essential that the services of the best authorities on the subject should be requisitioned, and the matter placed beyond all doubt. For our part, we are not in any way inclined to accept the rosy view of the case the Government has taken, particularly in view of the notorious uncertainty attaching to every scheme of reclamation. For these reasons we believe the project is as financially unsound, as it is otherwise objectionable from other points of view, and we earnestly trust the Government will relinquish all idea of pressing it. As we have said there is a good deal left to be done, with the land which is already at our disposal. What we want is not more land but more care and discernment in the utilisation and development of what we have. The energies of the Government might well be employed in the direction of giving Bombay accessible and healthy suburbs, and an enlightened well-defined policy of development within its own limits. If necessary, small areas in places which could be mentioned might now and then be reclaimed with advantage. But to alter the lay-out of the city on the scale proposed by the Government is to embark upon a scheme which has nothing to recommend it except the magnitude and dazzling splendour of the idea. It will not benefit this or the next generation, and as for those later still to come the administrators of the future may well be left to look after them.

DAY BY DAY.

The Passive Resisters in South Africa.

We learn that Mr. Natesan has received a cable from Mr. Ghandi in South Africa stating that the report contained in Reuter's telegram that there has been a split among the South African Indians in regard to the Passive Resistance Movement is totally untrue.

New Suffragist Organisation.

Mr. Lloyd George's advice to the suffragists to organise strenuously between now and the General Election reported by Reuter to-day, is likely to give a powerful impetus to the agitation for women suffrage. In this connection it is of interest to note that a new organisation has just been formed under the name of the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage. Open-air and mass meetings are to be held in the cities and towns of the North of England and Scotland during the next three months, and early in the new year, after the preliminary work of organisation, a national convention is to be held in London, to which municipalities throughout the country will be invited to send representatives. The new Federation will act on constitutional lines, and will be non-party, and it is the intention to oppose any Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, whose leader declines to make women's suffrage a Government measure.

The Human Touch.

An "Indian Empire Day" was held at the Imperial Services Exhibition, Earl's Court, on Saturday last (October 4), when the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar attended in Indian costume, and were received by Viscount Molesworth, acting chairman of the reception committee. According to the "Standard," the gathering included some officials of the India Office who were presented to the Maharaja, with several retired Indian officers. The human touch, says "India," is not supplied until the concluding paragraph of the report:—

The Maharaja was taken through the grounds by Mr. F. W. Payne, and duly subjected to the attention of the kinema and other photographers. Presently he managed to escape, and found a consoling whisky and soda at the bar of the Welcome Club, together with Captain Bartlett and Lord Molesworth.

Scene of "Ritual" Murder Trial.

Kieff, the scene of the sensational "ritual" murder trial, is the earliest seat of Christianity in Russia. As the ancient capital of the Empire it has earned the title of mother-of cities. Its far-stretching monastry of Petcherskaya Lavra is one of the wonders of the world, with many a church and chapel and innumerable monkish cells within its high wall, the "City of Caves" forms a town by itself. To the catacombs out out of the solid rock pilgrims come every year from all over Russia to worship at the shrines of the saints who came years ago from Byzantium. But Kieff is not a typical Russian city, and the ancient elements are still alive, making it the right place for a mediaeval trial. Although we have had no modern parallel to the "Ritual Murder" trial in Russia, we can point to a trial for "witchcraft and sorcery" in England as recently as 1881. The Fletchers were charged with obtaining money from a Mrs. Hart Davis by this means. They were famous "society" clairvoyants. After fleecing their victim they fled to America, where the husband managed to escape arrest, but Mrs. Fletcher, was captured and brought back to England, where, her "witchcraft and sorcery"—as the indictment ran—being proved, she was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Pilgrims to Mecca.

The Bombay Haj season came to an end yesterday when the s. s. Koweit of the Arab Steamer Co., Ltd., sailed with 1,200 Hajis. Rs. 75 to Rs. 50 were paid for deck. The Lavoe and the Kauzler, belonging to Messrs. Kadrani, also sailed with a large number of Hajis of the poorer classes who were charged only Rs. 56 for deck, which hardly covered their expenses. The Kowiet was specially given permission to take the last batch of Hajis as she is a fast vessel and is expected to reach Jeddah in time. The total number of Hajis from Bombay this season was 18,000 while last year it was 30,000. This decrease is attributed to the good agricultural situation, which has kept many to their fields. Perhaps many have postponed the Haj to the next season, which is of an exceptionally sacred nature, being Akbari-Haj. In spite of the attempts to secure passages to all pilgrims some 300 have been left behind owing to various reasons and the Commissioner of Police is arranging to send them to their homes.

English feeling about Carsonism.

The politics of the average music hall in London are generally preponderatingly Conservative. It is therefore interesting to read in the "Manchester Guardian" of Oct. 6th that:—

At the London Coliseum on Saturday evening a kinematograph film was exhibited showing Sir Edward Carson holding a review of Ulster troops. The audience watched it in complete silence to the end, and then hissed it. On the same evening, at the Cinema de Paris, Leicester Square, London, the same film was shown. The audience showed considerable resentment at Sir Edward Carson taking a salute, and they hissed him every time he appeared on the film. There was no applause, even from a section of the audience.

The general opinion, even among his own friends, seems to be that Sir Edward Carson ha gone too far.

The Lyallpur Wheat-Elevator.

The first grain-elevator in India is nearing completion at Lyallpur, the centre of one of the largest wheat districts in the Punjab. This elevator will be an experiment of great importance to the grain trade of India, and, if successful, will undoubtedly stimulate the construction of other elevators, leading to far-reaching and drastic changes in the methods of handling, storing and marketing the grain crops of India. The idea of grain-elevators originated with Mr. F. Noel Paton, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, who several years ago strongly advocated the building of elevators in the Punjab, and got Government to appoint a commission of enquiry into the whole question of the storing and transport of wheat. The recommendation of the commission did not favour the erection of stores at the various Punjab stations, but the commissioners were fully alive to the necessity of storage accommodation at the port of shipment.

Bombay S. P. C. A.

A correspondent makes some startling allegations with regard to the working of the Bombay S. P. C. A.—For instance, he says that the Society has recently been selling horses which should have been sent to the Pinjrapole at the rate of Rs. 5 each to the public, and that the Society's hospital which should be used exclusively for the curative treatment of sick animals, has for some time been used for keeping milch buffaloes, for the sale of milk. We shall be glad to learn if our correspondent's statements are well founded, and hope the Society's version of the affair will put an entirely different construction on the allegations.

The Press Acts.

Letters from Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe and Mr. C. C. Ghose appear in the current number of the "New Statesman," effectively exposing the absurdity of the "English Official" who took it upon himself to assure the readers of that journal that, short of treason, "any Indian can say or write anything he pleases in India, and full advantage is taken of the fact," and, further, that "the average Indian editor is far more free than the average English editor." Both statements are shown to be not only misleading, but nonsensical. Mr. Ratcliffe summarises the provisions of the Press Act, and observes:—

Those who fear the influences of a free Press among a subject people contend that the Indian Press Acts have done what they were intended to do, i.e., made an end of violent writing in the Indo-English and vernacular journals, and therefore that the results are all to the good. That is a most debatable question, upon which probably the majority of the readers of the "New Statesman" would not agree with "English Official." But as to the fact of the suppression of free discussion there can be no dispute at all.

The Meaning of Treason.

Mr. Ghose's letter is longer. He recalls the proscription of Mr. Mackarness's pamphlet, and gives an account of the proceedings in the Delhi "Comrade" case and of the judgment of the High Court. He adds:—

One can assert with complete accuracy that it is not the case that an Indian editor can now freely and fearlessly publish comments either on executive action or on passing events in India. Everything that appears to the official mind in India anathema is considered as amounting to treason, and "English Official" knows that.

The Chourasia Colliery.

A propos of the fire on the Equitable Coal Company's Chourasia Colliery, our Calcutta correspondent writes:—This particular colliery is worked by seven inclines, of which five are emitting flames rising to a considerable height, and the other two are feeding the fire as ventilators. The Company has three other large collieries—Deshargarh, 2,000 bighas, Jamulia 5,588, Bejdih 1,700,—containing, it is estimated, some fifty million tons of the best coal. The Chourasia Colliery, now on fire, is 3533 bighas and was estimated to contain 61,000,000 tons and had a complete electric installation, and is said to have had an output of 1,012,000 tons monthly.

Mr. J. E. Woolacott.

Mr. J. E. Woolacott, who is about to assume editorial charge of "The Bombay Gazette" is not merely an exceptionally shrewd and capable journalist, but is also an exceedingly fluent and ready speaker. His friends of the Calcutta Press gave him a cordial send-off last Saturday, and presented him with a handsome souvenir of their regard.

LONDON LETTER.

THE WEEK'S POLITICS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

A BLOW TO THE CARSON MOVEMENT

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S MISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

"Keep your eye on Churchill." This, says Mr. A. G. Gardiner, editor of the "Daily News," in his new book of character studies ("Pillars of Society"), should be the watchword of these days. Mr. Churchill himself would probably agree. At any rate he has been doing his best during the week to make himself the cynosure of all eyes: for he has been paying his annual visit to his constituents at Dundee and adding his word to the great controversy of the day. He has been talking of Conciliation in Ulster, thereby inevitably, giving encouragement to the general belief that the Government, impressed by the Carson campaign, is preparing to give a sympathetic hearing to proposals for the exclusion of Belfast and the north-eastern countries from the Bill. He began by declaring that the Government's policy in regard to Ireland was clear and unswerving: it was the policy Liberals had pursued for thirty years,—the policy of Home Rule:

> We intend to create and set up an Irish Parliament in Ireland subordinate to the Imperial Parliament, with a responsible Executive for the conduct of purely Irish affairs. We hold ourselves absolutely entitled to do this, and to do it now without delay in the lifetime of the present House of Commons and we hold ourselves entitled to use the machinery of the Parliament Act for that purpose, which was indeed one of the main and explicit purposes for which the Parliament Act was passed. We hold that the two general elections of January and December, 1910,—quite apart from the earlier history of this question, quite apart from the fact that for 30 years no voters, or hardly any, that were not Home Rulers have supported the Liberal Party,—we hold that the two general elections of 1910, at both of which the expressed intention to pass a Home Rule measure was announced by the Prime Minister, fully justify us and give us the fullest authority to act,—and we intend to act, —upon that mandate simply, fearlessly, and to the utmost of our just power. From that course no abuse, no reproaches, no cajolery, no violence ought to turn us.

Mr. Churchill went on to point out that within two years—that is, before the Home Rule Bill could be fully operative—there must be a general election. If the Unionists won the election, it would be open to them to repeal the Home Rule Bill. That was the Government's answer to their complaints: it was the only constitutional remedy open to their opponents, unless a settlement could be reached by consent. He had no doubt at all as to the power, the intention, and the right of the Government to carry its Bill through. The cause of Home Rule had at last been carried, without violence or sedition, but by constitutional and parliamentary action, to the threshold of complete achievement. But if they were now to be told that this whole process of costitutional remedy for the redress of grievances were now to be nullified by the pinch of violence, then, said Mr. Churchill:

> I say, if such things could happen, constitutional and Parliamentary action and patient law-abiding agitation for the redress of grievances would in every part of the British Empire, and indeed throughout the civilized world, be discredited and mocked and that those dark and furious methods of lawless violence, which civil society has always banned, would receive a suprtme and devastating vindication.

Happily, however, there were signs of a change for the better in the situation. The claim of North-East Ulster for special consideration could not be ignored or pushed aside, and there was no advance which the Ulster leaders could make, which "would not be met and matched, and more than matched," by the Nationalists and the Government. "A settlement by agreement if it can be obtained would offer advantages far beyond anything now in sight. Peace is better than triumph, provided it is peace with honour."

RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH.

The speech, which Mr. Churchill has followed up by others in Dundee, has made a notable stir,—although, presumbly, not so great a stir as will be made to-morrow by Mr. Lloyd George at Bedford. It is unquestionably, says "The Times" a political event, "the utterance of a man who sees a great problem whole." But whether it actually carries us much further is quite another matter. Perhaps its most important effect so far is the damage it has wrought to the Carson movement: for, obviously, responsible Unionists will find it impossible to back up the rebel incitements if Cabinet Ministers are in the mood to handle the issue in the spirit evinced by Mr. Churchill. The keenest interest is being displayed in Ireland, where, naturally, both sides are watching for any sign of weakening on the part of the Government. Mr. Churchill's language in relation to the cutting out from the Bill of the north-eastern counties is taken to imply that their exclusion, if agreed upon, would be temporary only, and that the Government hope for their entry at no distant date into the scheme of self-government. If the Government, as seems certain, is prepared to negotiate for exclusion, this must be counted a great triumph for Ulster. But how it is to be brought about without the betrayal of the Nationalists on the essential issue of a self-governing Ireland, is certainly not clear at the moment. Meanwhile, however, there can be no doubt at all as to the slump in rebellion. The Carson agitation has been running down in remarkable fashion, and nothing could be more surprising than the complete failure of Sir Edward Carson and his lieutenant to make an impression on the British electorate.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

With the opening of the autumn political campaign the outlook appears to be somewhat brighter for the Government. Mr. Lloyd George, as his way is, will certainly start a resounding conflict over the land, and attention may thereby be diverted from various troublesome matters. But there are still sufficient signs of trouble ahead. The Labour dispute in Lancashire is still in suspense, but no settlement has been reached for the transport workers in Dublin, where grave distress prevails. And, what is worse for Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, the suffrage war has begun again. The police have resumed their activities in connection with the militant organisation. The weekly meetings are once more accompanied by scuffles over the arrest of women released under the Cat-and-Mouse Act, and, in the dismally familiar way, the police-court proceedings are followed by the hunger strike and its invariable result. Worse still, it is announced to-day that the Home Office is returning to the abandoned practice of forcible feeding, in the case of women sent to prison for arson and similar offences. Mr. McKenna, we may assume, has convinced himself that it is safe to follow this so long as Parliament is not sitting; but he is reckoning in ignorance of public opinion, which, on this matter is independent of people's opinions on the suffrage or the justification of aggressive tactics.

THE INDIAN PRESS ACTS.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, of the "Comrade," is working very vigorously to make known the present policy of the Government in relation to the Indian Press. It is, of course, unfortunate that his visit to England should have fallen during the parliamentary recess; but although this makes it impossible to bring direct public pressure upon the India Office, it does not materially lessen the chances of getting the subject ventilated in the English Press. Steps are being taken, I understand, to arrange for a deputation to Lord Crewe of representative Indians now in London, with a view to urging upon the Government the necessity of the repeal of the drastic amendment of the Press Act. And meanwhile the case of the "Comrade" and Sir Lawrence Jenkins's judgment is receiving a useful amount of attention, especially in the weekly reviews, the "Nation" and the "New Statesman."

THE INDIAN MOSLEM FEELING.

There can, I think, be little doubt that the condition of Mahomedan India is regarded with serious misgiving in responsible quarters; and it is only too probable that it will be used by the India Office as an argument against any modification of the Act now being applied with such a singular absence of prudence or consistency. "The Times" of October 7, contained an article, headed as from a correspondent in India, upon the state of Mahomedan feeling. The writer notes the change that has come over the new generation of Moslems. "The sage advice of the veteran Mahomedan leader, the late Sir Syed Ahmad, that his co-religionists should keep aloof from politics, has gone by the board." And he goes on to paint an affrighting picture of the present-day leaders—inflaming religious passions, promoting racial antagonism, losing no opportunity of abusing British rule and vilifying the Christian religion—in short, "men of much the same stamp as are the extremists of the Hindu school." Naturally, "The Times" writer does not use as an illustration of his point the very interesting fact that the editor of the "Comrade" (presumably a dreadful specimen of this class) has been penalised for publishing an appeal to the Christian peoples in the name of those professed principles which the new Mahomedan leaders are accused of vilifying. The correspondent goes on to amplify his account of the sinister movement, "the new and rowdy elements" by which "the former and respectable Mahomedan leaders" have been thrown aside. The new party, we are assured, has Nationalist aims, and, like the Hindu extremists, is already dreaming of "expelling the British from India." This lamentable contribution to a serious controversy could hardly have come at a more inopportue time—opportune, that is, from the Government point of view. In the first place, nothing could be more impolitic than to follow up the ultra-considerate treatment accorded to the Mahomedans during the past 7 or 8 years by a course of suspicion and abuse; and in the second place, it can hardly conduce to the peace of India if the spokesmen of the official class are allowed to make known in this crude fashion that the Government is distressed and disturbed by the growing friendliness of Hindu and Mahomaden. Also, there is the fact, by no means unimportant, the Mahomedan Press is actually at this moment being treated more harshly under the Press Act than is the better equipped and organised Hindu Press.

SIR BAMPFYLDE.

We do not, in such circumstances, look for light and guidance to our old friend Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who has lately, by the bye, been explaining in a monthly review the psychology of the Irish politician. He writes to "The Times" to back up the plea that the prevalence of political crime in Bengal demands the most resolute measures of suppression. And his letter, oddly enough, is a childlike defence of the Indian Civil Service. The Service, he admits, may seem in some ways to be an anachronism. But "it possesses one immense advantage: it presents to the people of India, a government of continuity, and dispassionate determination—in fact, a government that they can respect." It is only, you gather, when that continuity and dispassionate determination are broken (as in the circumstances that led to Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation) that mischief ensues. For, listen to this:

"A few weeks after I left India serious outrages commenced." That, we may confess, is a tragic coincidence. Perhaps, after all, we had better accept Sir Bampfylde's distinterested assurance that under the guidance of the Civil Service, "India is at the present time, apart from Japan, by far the most progressive country in Asia." But why make an exception of Japan?

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

INCREASE BY 500,000 TONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

A telegram received from Havana estimates the Cuban sugar-crop at 2,429,200 tons, which is 500,000 tons beyond any previous crop.

EMIGRATION BY CANADIAN PACIFIC.

EVADING MILITARY SERVICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, Oct. 23.

The Minister of Commerce, defending the prosecution of the Canadian Pacific and other. Companies, explained that upwards of 80,000 men had evaded military service by emigration this year.

FINNISH STEAMER FOUNDERS.

FORTY-DROWNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 23.

The Finnish steamer Vesktusten struck a reef at Vasa and foundered. All on board, forty in number, were drowned.

A SOLE SURVIVOR.

The sole survivor of the Vestkusten has been brought to Hernoesand. He says there were twenty-five passengers and twenty crew. The survivor clung to the rigging with a number of firemen, who however dropped off during the night.

NAVAL COLLEGE AT SHANGHAI

CHINA WANTS TRAINING SHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Captain Harold Christian, (not Rear-Admiral Christian) has been appointed Director of the new naval college to be established at Shanghai. He will sail shortly with a number of British instructors of various branches who will be employed by the Chinese Government. The engagement is for three years. China likewise desires the institution of several training ships.

ST PETERSBURG LOAN.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Underwriters of the first portion of the St. Petersburg loan, namely £2,300,000 out of the 7 millions sterling, interest 4½ per cent. price 93¾, are saddled with 48 per cent. The loan is quoted at one half discount.

EARTHQUAKE IN PANAMA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PANAMA, Oct. 24.

Another severe earthquake has occurred throughout the whole Isthmus. The canal zone was not disturbed.

AVIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Daucourt has reached Ebnat after some engine trouble.

BALKAN CRISIS.

BULGARIAN ADVANCE IN THRACE.

MOSLEMS RESENTFUL.

DJEMAL BEY'S PERSUASION.

VILLAGES ON FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Bulgarian troops are gradually advancing to occupy all the ceded positions in Thrace.

Djemal Bey, the Military Governor of Constantinople, has gone to Gumuldjina to persuade the Mussulman population, which has been highly resentful of subjection to the Bulgarians, to accept the Bulgarian authorities without resistance.

RAZED TO GROUND.

The Bulgarian troops have found Mustapha Pasha and Malkotirnovo razed to the ground. The villages to the southward of the river Arda are on fire, having been fired by the retiring Bashi-Bazouks.

PROGRESS OF TURCO-GRECIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

ATHENS, Oct. 24.

Negotiations between Greece and Turkey are proceeding very favourably and are nearing conclusion.

TERRITORIAL EXCHANGES.

GROWING RUMOURS *RE* ZANZIBAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 23.

There are growing rumours here that Zanzibar will shortly be handed over to Germany in exchange for territory or concessions in other parts of Africa.

ANGLO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In connection with the rumours that Zanzibar will shortly be handed over to Germany, the "Daily Chronicle" gives prominence to a telegram from its special commissioner in Germany, stating that Anglo-German negotiations are proceeding and are largely concerned with colonial development. The journal adds that negotiations are expected to reach a favourable conclusion.

ABDUCTION OF CHILDREN.

SOCIALIST WRITER ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Crowds gathered on the Dublin quays yesterday evening, many priests being present, in anticipation of the departure of fifty children. They sang "Faith of our Fathers" when the steamer left without the children and cheered the Archbishop.

Mrs. Montefiore, are English writer of Socialist views, who is chiefly responsible for providing homes for the children, has been arrested on a charge of abduction.

The lady arrested yesterday at Kingstown is a daughter of the American Senator, Gage.

Eighteen Dublin children have arrived at Liverpool and have been housed with the Trade-Unionists.

CHANCELLOR ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

EFFECT OF MILITANCY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George at Swindon to-day told a deputation of Suffragettes that he was more a Suffragist than ever. The effect of militancy, he said, had been enormous. It had converted indifference into bitter hostility. This Parliament was ruined from the point of view of the Suffrage. Nevertheless he did not despair and advised women to organise strenuously between now and the general election.

AUSTRIAN NAVY AND ARMY.

A PROVISIONAL BUDGET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, Oct. 23.

Baron Engel, representing the Finance Minister, introduced a provisional Budget in the Reichsrath. He said that the Budget was not favourable owing to the recent events but he deprecated discouragement and pessimism. He asked for an authority for loans amounting to six millions sterling, largely for naval and military expenditure, already authorized by the Delegations.

MEXICAN COLLIERY DISASTER.

EXPLOSION AT DAWSON.

284 MEN ENTOMBED.

(Reuter Telegram).

An explosion occurred yesterday in the colliery at Dawson, New Mexico, 284 men being entombed. Six bodies have been recovered and 22 men rescued.

FRENCH CRUISER TO MEXICO.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DISAPPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The French cruiser "Conde" has been ordered to Mexico.

The situation regarding Mexico, is puzzling. While it is denied in London that there is anything amounting to tension in America on the subject, telegrams from Washington continue to assert that the Administration is disappointed at the upset by the British disinclination to follow America's lead respecting President Huerta.

A "HANDS OFF" POLICY.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan are, as usually, reticent, but officials in Washington are talking vaguely of the impending drastic measures, including a declaration of a 'hands off' policy to Europe generally concerning Mexico.

FELIX DIAZ AT VERA CRUZ.

SEVENTEEN ARRESTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

(Reuter Telegram).

Felix Diaz is still at Vera Cruz surrounded by a handful of his followers. Hitherto seventeen arrests have been made in connection with his arrival.

NAVAL HOLIDAY.

ITALY'S POSITION IN MEDITERRANEAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Oct. 23.

The "Giornale d'Italia" discussing the proposed naval holiday, says that Italy cannot consent to such a scheme. She has to consider her position in the Mediterranean and the possibilities of a naval expansion by France, Austria Spain, Greece, Turkey, and, perhaps, Russia, not to mention Britain herself.

AERIAL MANOEUVRES.

ROME, Oct. 24.

A squadron of five monoplanes and three biplanes from the station at Centocelle yesterday, the engaged in the manoeuvres to prevent a dirgible laden with explosives coming from sea and reaching Rome. The aeroplanes returned to Centocelle after successfully accomplishing their mission.

CHINA IN E. TIBET.

CHINESE TROOPS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CHENGTU, Oct. 23.

The Chinese soldiers in Eastern Tibet are in desperate straits for food and money and are grumbling against their officers. Constant demands for assistance reach Tatsienlu from the troops near Tibet, but he is compelled to refuse them owing to a lack of funds.

TIBETANS AWAIT OPPORTUNITY.

The winter is beginning and the Tibetans are ever on the alert to attack on a favourable opportunity.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" in its leader on the new Commander-in-Chief says:—The object in view was to get the best man for the position as it now exists. That object could only be attained by the appointment of a soldier who is also a first rate administrator.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"The Government has broken the alternation tradition and is likely to create an exceedingly unwholesome tradition in its stead. The path to the chief command in India now seems to lead through the ante-room of the Secretary of State. Sir Beauchamp Duff has always been more at home on the office stool than in the saddle. India wants at this critical juncture a man who will be mostly in the field. Nevertheless the paper admits that none is more suitable than Sir B. Duff to press to completion Lord Kitchener's neglected schemes.

Chitral Reliefs have now been completed. No incident of any unusual kind occurred and normal conditions prevail on Chakdurah Drosh route.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(*Continued from Page 5.*)

the problem was not solved to the satisfaction of their countrymen in South Africa, then the movement of Passive Resistance would revive. It would be on a wider scale and would be of greater sufferings and of greater sacrifices and what would appeal to them was the part their women were taking in the movement. He believed the fight upon which their countrymen in South Africa had entered would be a fight to the finish and in that fight they would be failing in their duty to their disgrace if they did not uphold their countrymen in their fight to their utmost capacity. He asked them all to combine to do their duty. They could not do several things as they were not possible but every one would do this—put his hand in his pocket and help those poor struggling souls. He asked them to give what they could and show the sympathy their countrymen in South Africa deserved and he believed that the success would be on their side (applause).

COMMITTEE RECONSTITUTED.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla then moved that the South African Indian Committee be reconstituted as follows:—

President:—Mr. Ratan Tata.

Chairman of Managing Committee:—Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy.

Vice-chairman:—Mr. H. A. Wadia.

Honorary Secretaries:—Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt., Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokhuldas, Mr. J. B. Petit, and Mr. Natarajan.

Asst. Secretary:—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

The members to be the same as those in the last committee with power to add to their number.

In moving his proposition, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim said that after the illuminating and inspiring address of Mr. Gokhale, he did not propose to say more than a few words. The issue was clearly laid before them and that was that their attention and energies should be devoted to rousing the conscience of John Bull. It was a difficult thing to rouse the conscience of John Bull but he hoped that they would succeed and he was fully confident that justice would be done. The question really lay with them. Were they prepared to come forward and make the sacrifices necessary to rouse the conscience of John Bull? If they were prepared to give those sacrifices and to show what they could do by fully combining to make the cause of justice effective, he was not doubtful of this agitation.

Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass seconded the proposition, which was then carried.

FUNDS FOR RELIEF OF PASSIVE RESISTERS.

Sir Vithaldass Thakersey next proposed "that the Committee take steps to raise funds for the relief of distress among families of passive resisters, as also in aid of the struggle generally".

Sir Vithaldass hoped that a good response would be made to this appeal.

Mr. Narottam Morarji seconded the proposition and it was carried *nem con.*

Mr. Gokhale, at this stage, announced some of the subscriptions. He said his friend Sir Currimbhoy in his usual liberality had given Rs. 5,000 to this fund; Messrs. Morarji Goculdass had given Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Gordhandass and Mulraj Khatau, Rs. 5,000; and Rs. 5,000, had been subscribed by a friend of his who wished to remain anonymous. Several sums of Rs. 1,000 each had been promised and he hoped more would come in. The Chairman had promised to give Rs. 1,000, Sir Vithaldass and Mr. Hansraj Thakersey had given Rs. 1,000, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass, Rs. 1,000 and there were two others. He did not, however, desire to publish the whole list till he got more subscriptions. He asked those present at the meeting to subscribe and in response to this appeal, Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass and Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani each subscribed Rs. 1,000.

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the meeting dispersed.

MONOGAMOUS MARRIAGE.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S MEMORIAL TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Moslem League has memorialised the Colonial Secretary respecting the intolerable position of Indians in South Africa, and especially regarding the judgment of the Natal division of the Supreme Court on the subject of monogamous marriages. The Memorial says that Indian Mussulmans will regard the decision as an indirect attack on their religion. The cumulative result of these acts of harshness, repression and virtual persecution will be an intensification of the prevailing resentment to the detriment of Imperial solidarity. The Memorial appeals to the Secretary of State to interpose in favour of His Majesty's Indian subjects. The mere fact of South Africa being self-governing will not prevent the odium of ill-treatment and injustice resting on the Imperial Government.

A RUMOUR DENIED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, Joint Secretary of the South African League, has sent a communication to the Press stating that there is absolutely no truth in the news recently cabled by Reuter that there is a split among Indians in South Africa in regard to the Passive Resistance movement. The following is the cable, Mr. Natesan has received from Mr. Ghandhi:—

"The report is entirely false; meetings held throughout the country are strongly supporting the movement and nearly a hundred men and women representing all sections of the community are already in gaol."

SHARE CRISIS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES ON 'CHANGE.

ATTEMPT TO MOB A DIRECTOR.

OUTLOOK OMINOUS.

The Share Market yesterday opened rather hopefully and the brokers began doing cash business in "Fazal" and "David" shares at the rate of Rs. 460 to Rs. 480. They also began to settle the differences of their former transactions, but within a very short time, Mr. Nagji Motichand, who is one of the directors of the Association, appeared on the scene and egan offering shares at lower rates, in fact he offered Rs. 50 less than the prices at which they were being sold. The "Standard" shares which were at that time being asked for at Rs. 1,200 he offered at Rs. 1,100. This infuriated the brokers greatly and they wildly rushed at him Fortunately, however, several Parsis inter vened and Mr. Dadiba Billimoria succeeded in removing Mr. Nagji to a safe place.

The brokers became more excited and on the spot they wrote out a requisition to the Board praying for the immediate removal of Mr. Nagji from the Association. About 200 brokers signed this requisition and handed it over to Mr. A. H. Madan, the Secretary of the Board. Mr. Madan tried to appease the brokers and assured them that a meeting of the Board would be held in the evening and the result made known to them to-day. A meeting of the Board was held in the evening but the proceedings were kept secret and the result was not made known to the Press.

DIRECTORS' DECISION.

It is, however, believed that the Board will not take the step of removing the name of Mr. Nagji from the list of members as they consider it a very rash step, for if that were done all the brokers who have done business with Mr. Nagji would fail.

After the presentation of the requisition, the Share Market was a scene of wild excitement. The brokers now openly charged management of a certain bank as being responsible for bringing about this crisis and declared an open war. They went to their constituents and exhorted them to sell the bank shares for cash. They closed all *vaida* business except for settling among themselves. They brought in the Market a very large number of "specie" shares and began selling them and, though at the opening of the Market they were quoted at 45, they were soon brought down to 30 and even 25. Purchasers of these shares, however, turned up and took them up to 35, but the feeling of the Market could be ascertained from the fluctuation as it took place—45—40—37—35—30—25—27—30—35—30—25—30—35.

Very little cash business was done in "Fazul" and "David" as the brokers paid very little attention to it and devoted themselves solely on bringing down the rates of the "specie."

OUTLOOK OMINOUS.

The present outlook thus is very omnious and there is no knowing what may happen. Very distressing rumours are coming to the Market and people are talking of possible failures of other largo firms.

BOMBAY BANKING COY.

No further developments have occurred so far as the Bombay Banking Company is concerned. The Committee appointed by the depositors is going through the accounts in great detail and a very laborious investigation is made. The members of the Committee have divided their work so far as ascertaining the true position of the Bank's debtors is concerned and we are now assured that the position of most of them is sound and there is no likelihood of a loss. They are, however, taking active measures in removing the dues and they hope to place a very favourable report before the second meeting of the depositors to be held tomorrow.

The Committee is being very ably assisted by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Vaidya, the Managing Director, and Mr. Soman who was requested by a special resolution to give his assistance.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank will be held this morning when they will discuss the further plans. Everyone concerned in this inquiry has hopes of the Bank continuing its business.

THE CENTRAL BANK

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

In view of various unfounded rumours which have been current during the last few days regarding the affairs of the Central Bank, a representative interviewed several directors.

He was asked to state authoritatively that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour that the Bank has advanced money on pearls. Not one pice has been advanced on pearls and no business whatever is done by the Bank in that commodity. Regarding advances on shares, our representative was informed that these had been and are only accepted as security, when they are shares of companies whose position is quite secure, but even then a suitable margin is allowed for. The moment there is a fall in the price of such shares, the Bank calls for a further margin and the advances are thus secured. No advances have been made to any speculator from the Share Market and the Bank does no business with such people.

Regarding transactions with Mr. Jehangir B. Dala, it was stated that if the Bank was likely to suffer any loss it would be in connection with a few minor transactions in the Framji Petit Mill shares. The total could not be more than from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. It was absolutely false to say that the Bank had suffered losses to the extent of lacs of rupees. None of the directors had resigned and none intend to do so. These false rumours were set afloat by interested parties out of malice and jealousy.

PEOPLE'S BANK FAILURE.

LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The following order was passed by the District Judge, Mr. Forbes, yesterday in the People's Bank liquidation proceedings:—

"Several contributories to the Bank have applied to have the order appointing a provisional liquidator set aside. The main argument is that the contributories will hold a meeting on the 26th instant to decide the action which should be taken and that a firm of auditors are engaged in inspection of books of the bank with a view to making a report to this meeting and if the books be made over to the official liquidator, the auditors will be unable o presenc the report on that date. I understand that the head of Meugens King and Simpson, auditors, is not at present in Lahore. I accordingly adjourn until the 27th for his reply and permit the auditors to continue inspection until that date. I refuse, however, to change my order appointing an official liquidator. It is clear that the Bank is in Virtual liquidation since June last as no half-yearly report for that six months has yet been issued nor has a report of the accounts been published. A long account of a meeting of the Bank's contributories held on the 30th September has been put on the file but it contains no fact showing the Bank to be solvent. In any case, a careful enquiry, such as the official liquidator will be compelled to make, will be in the interests of both the contributories and the creditors whatever the ultimate outcome of the petition for winding up may be."

The following are briefly among the grounds of petition presented on behalf of Narandas Bhagandas for winding up the Bank:—

That at the last Shareholders' meeting it was admitted that the bank cannot pay the debts and an appeal was made to the depositors and others to waive part of their interest.

That the affairs of the Bank are greatly involved and that specific charges of mismanagement have been made against the Bank in the Press but the managers and directors have not chosen to meet those charges.

That the auditors of the Bank have asked the directors to make public their reports and correspondence but the directors have not broken silence.

That at the meeting of the 30th September the directors did nothing in the way of making a business-like statement but only tried to work on the feelings and sentiments of the audience and the public.

That a considerable portion of the assets of the bank consists of debts due from individuals, partnerships and limited companies of whom many have suffered repeated losses, and the assets and debts are not realisable to any appreciable extent.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct, 24.

Rai Bahadur Mulchand of Ajmere who is acting as the Chairman of the People's Bank Investigating Committee announces that the Committee's report is likely to be completed in a day or two. He adds that owing to the difficulty of getting a quorum six new members have been added to the Committee.

EX-BANK SECRETARY DISCLAIMS LIABILITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of to-day's date prints the following interesting news, after describing the animated proceedings in the District Judge's Court yesterday, regarding the liquidation proceedings against the People's Bank:—

"Later in the day when the interested audience had to a large extent dispersed Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, put in an appearance before Mr. Forbes and filed a suit on behalf of Sardar Gopal Singh, timber merchant, Lahore against the Amritsar Bank for Rs. 7,000 odd, in current account with that institution. The 27th of October was the date fixed for the final disposal of this case and preliminaries having been settled an endeavour was made to serve a summons on some responsible official of the Bank, but the gentleman who had been acting as Secretary when approached with the summons declared he had no longer any official connection with the bank". It appears that Mr. Petman who appeared for the People's Bank was Mr. B. Bevan Petman, younger brother of the Government Advocate, the latter having it, is reported, declined to stand on behalf of the Bank.

KARACHI FIRM'S SUSPENSION UNFOUNDED.

RESULT OF CURIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

The "Sind Gazette" writes: It turns out that the report that the firm of Chambarsingh Chartsing, import merchants and commission agents, had closed their doors on Wednesday was based on a rather curious misunderstanding. A telegram was received at the Karachi office of the firm on Wednesday morning announcing a death in the family of the firm in the Punjab, and as is usual in such cases the local manager here as an outward mark of grief and of respect for the dead temporarily discontinued business. As soon however as the manager came to understand that his cessation from work was being generally misinterpreted in the bazar he at once publicly resumed his normal operations and thus set all anxiety at rest. One can see what is the present unnatural state of nervousness and excitement in the bazaar when a merchant cannot for a perfectly good and sufficient reason put aside his affairs for a few hours without giving rise to a report that he has closed his doors.

PROBLEM OF ULSTER.

"READY TO MEET DEFEAT AND DEATH."

EARLY ELECTION POSSIBLE.

MR. BIRREL'S SURPRISE VISIT TO DERRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Prominence is given to a letter from Lord Charnwood in which he describes himself as an inveterate Home Ruler. He, however, pictures the situation in Ulster, from where he has just returned, as most grave. He says Ulstermen are better armed and organised than is generally supposed. They are ready to meet defeat and death.

Mr. Ellis Davies, M.P., speaking at Pwllheli warned Liberals to be ready as an early election was possible.

Mr. Birrell and officials paid a surprise visit to Londonderry to-day. There is much speculation as to its cause.

INDIA AND THE ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

LORD CREWE'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Ipswich, said that in spite of a vast correspondence on the subject of Ulster, he desired to guard the country against being misled into the belief that a new situation had arisen. He said he had heard from authoritative sources that the effect in India of the Ulster campaign was becoming a serious matter.

If the Ulster arguments were good then there was no possible answer if the same arguments were used by those desirous of promoting a revolution in India. Although there had been some anxiety in India in the course of the Balkan war, with regard to the Mohammedan feeling in India, he believed that the British position was now thoroughly understood.

MUHARRAM IN BOMBAY.

SECURITY FOR LICENSE TO PLAY MUSIC.

The Commissioner of Police intends to insist on a security deposit under the City of Bombay Police Act by applicants for licenses for playing music in Bombay streets during the coming Muharram. He has issued a draft Notification on the subject and notifies that it will be considered on or about the 7th proximo. He invites those who have any suggestions or objections to make to communicate with him before that date. The Notification is as follows:—

Any person applying for a license for the playing of music in any street or public place during the period of the Muharram festival shall deposit in the Office of the Commissioner of Police at the time of the application for the license a sum of Rs. 100 or such smaller sum as the Commissioner of Police in his absolute discretion may in any case fix, if upon the consideration of all the circumstances he considers that the deposit of such smaller sum may be accepted. In the event of the grant of the license to the applicant and of his obedience to the rules issued for the conduct of the Muharram, and in the absence of any disturbance by or with the connivance of the applicant the amount of the deposit will be returned to the applicant after the close of the festival. Otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to Government and will be credited to the fund for the relief of indigent pilgrims to Mecca.

CHITRAL RELIEF EXPEDITION.

TRIBES' SATISFACTORY ATTITUDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

In spite of civil war in Dir the annual Chitral relief has been carried out smoothly. The returning troops crossed the Lowrai Pass on the 17th instant, and at the foot of the Hills was met by the Nawab of Dir, who accompanied the troops as far as Dir. It appears that the whole tribal attitude towards Government is eminently satisfactory.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL KNIGHTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Buckmaster, the new Solicitor-General, has been knighted.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The written examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Saturday 8th November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Lord Harris Municipal School on Carnac Road. The Oral examination will be on Saturday, 15th November, at 12-30 (S. T.) in the Head Municipal Offices, Health Department. Students are requested to be punctual at the Examination.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is an Additional list of passengers per S. S. Salsette sailing to-day:—Mr. Rahimuddin, Mr. J. V. Cooke, Mr. A. Norman, Capt. F. H. Salisbury, Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, Mr. G. C. Spring, Mr. W. Ali Amir, Mr. Rashid Abdul, Mr. Abdul Ghani Kazi, Mr. A. J. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Duxbury, Mr. L. Ranger, Mr. D. W. Kennedy, Mr. G. S. Briscoe, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Walkden.

STATE AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

DESIRABILITY OF CHANGES IN RELATIONSHIP

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the relationship between the railway companies and the State in respect of matters, other than the safety of working and the conditions of employment, and to report on the desirability of changes in that relationship.

Lord Loreburn is Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENT A SURPRISE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The appointment of a Railway Commission and the vagueness of the terms of reference has aroused comment.

It is stated that the announcement was a surprise to many railway directors.

The papers express the opinion that the nationalization of railways is contemplated.

"TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM ULSTER."

The Unionists assert that the appointment of the Commission, together with the Land campaign, is intended to divert attention from Ulster. They believe that Government is afraid of the possibilities of a rising in Ulster and is contemplating an early Election.

The members of the Railway Commission include Sir Frederick Upcott.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The total approximate gross earnings of the state and the guarantee railways from 1st April to 11th October, 1913, show a loss of Rs. 5,51,113 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Rai Bahadur Rala Ram I.S.O., Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway is confirmed in that appointment.

Captain L. M. Kent R.E., Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. P. H. Maflin, Assistant Engineer, North Western Railway is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. P. F. W. Bush, Electrical Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge is appointed Electrical Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, but will continue to be employed temporarily on the Lower Ganges Bridge until further orders.

THE WEEK'S SEASON PROSPECTS.

DROUGHT FEARED IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The season and crop prospects for the past week show that there was great scarcity of rain in the northern and central parts of the country, and in some places crops are affected and general conditions remain unfavourable. In the United Provinces no rain fell during the week except showers in the Central submontane, South Oudh, Lower Doab, the South-Eastern and Eastern districts, and in the Benares State. More rain is urgently needed throughout the province. Standing crops are suffering from drought in most parts of the provinces. In the Punjab during the week the weather was practically dry. Conditions are reported to be unfavourable in the Ambala division, where Autumn crops are withering in unirrigated tracts, and the outturn is expected to be below the average. Sowings of Spring crops are seriously restricted and the necessity for rain is badly felt. In the North-West Frontier Provinces, Jammu, Kashmir, Central India, Rajputana and the Central Provinces, no rain fell during the week. In Rajputana, the weather was generally clear and the days hot. Rain is much needed. Crop prospects are unfavourable in the Eastern States and Central Rajputana, including Ajmer, and Merwara. Fodder also will soon be insufficient in these areas. Damage by locusts is reported in parts of Marwar and Jaisalmere.

RANEEGANGE EXPLOSION.

DANGER TO NEIGHBOURING COLLIERIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

It is authoritatively stated this morning that the Raneegunge Colliery explosion was of a more serious nature than was at first supposed.

The cause of the explosion is at present a mystery for this is regarded as one of the safest coalfields in India.

According to a telegram received on Thursday night the fire spread very rapidly and there is danger of the Nodiha property, which is owned by the same Company, being involved in the conflagration. A representative of the firm left Calcutta on Thursday night for the scene of the disaster, in order to make a report upon the cause and the extent of the conflagration. It is not yet known whether any loss of life has occurred.

The Hon'ble Sir John Arkinson arrived from Ootacamund this morning under the usual salute, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer has been already in Madras while the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is expected to arrive on the 26th instant.

HAJ SEASON ENDED.

LAST BOAT LEAVES FOR JEDDAH.

NUMBER OF PILGRIMS UNDER AVERAGE.

The Haj pilgrimage to Mecca has once more come to a close and despite the fact that early in the season a certain amount of trouble was caused by the repeated non-sailing of boats at their advertised time, the majority of pilgrims were enabled, through the charity of their co-religionists, to wait in Bombay at the Mosafferkhans until such time as steamers were available to carry them. Out of roughly 18,000 pilgrims only about three hundred indigents have found themselves unable to make the trip and these the Acting Commissioner of Police, who is Chairman of the Haj Advisory Committee, has arranged to aid so that they can return in comparative comfort to the distant parts whence they come. On Thursday, the last detachment of pilgrims left Bombay for Jeddah or Kamaran by s.s. Kowoit, a fast steamer belonging to the Arab Steamships Line. The boat carried about 1,300 passengers.

Early in the pilgrim season there was much discussion in regard to a monopoly being granted to the pilgrim trade to one line of steamers, and, although this was never actually the case, at the opening of the Haj it was found that the steamers booking pilgrims found it difficult to cope with the trade, owing to the extreme congestion at the Docks and the difficulties of obtaining berths. Two delays in sailings caused an outcry among the poorer classes of pilgrims and for some weeks parts of the town were crowded with men from Northern India who could not make themselves understood in Hindustani and Central Asians in their strange flowered blanket coats and top boots, whose Mongolian features betokened the distance they had travelled. The pilgrims who pass through Bombay form a polyglot population and many have come all the way from Java, so that their mossafferkhans must resemble a Tower of Babel, and there is little wonder that during their sojourn in the city they are often the victims of confidence trick men.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

However, the Government protects to the best of its ability and not only are their official Protectors of Pilgrims, both for males and females, but a number of brokers, each representing a nationality and speaking a different language, is appointed to carry out any translating necessary and to give advice to the pilgrims of whatsoever race they may be. Later in the season Mr. Khandvani, a Mussalman, who owns steamers, and takes a religious interest in the welfare of the poorer pilgrims put his vessels at the disposal of the Haj and relieved the traffic by carrying more than one detachment at the lowest possible rates. This helped many who had the money to go to Mecca direct, but who could not afford to wait in Bombay for a boat, to proceed on the Haj direct. This year arrangements have been made to bring the pilgrims back from India to Jeddah and it is hoped that there will be no cases of destitute Hajis finding themselves at Jeddah, as has unfortunately been the case on occasions in years past.

The Haj has not been a large one by any means this year, some 10,000 pilgrims less than usual having made the trip only, but that is explained by the fact that next season's pilgrimage will have special religious significance, being what is denominated as the Akbari-Haj, celebration which takes place once in a decade only. In connection with the conditions prevailing in Mecca for pilgrims, the troubles they meet with when they land, and the long periods of quarantine which they must often, of necessity, endure at Kamaran, the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi, of the Imperial Legislative Council, who has undertaken a tour of Palestine Syria and Asia Minor, stated before leaving Bombay that he intended to make special enquiries. Mr. Ghuznavi also mentioned the desirability of enforcing steamship companies by law to insure return tickets to and from the Haj, and this subject will also have his attention.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maligiani Bandmaster commencing 5-45 p.m. (s. t.), Weather Permitting.

PROGRAMME.

March—Prodana Nevesta	Smetana
Overture—Mirella	Gounod.
Valse—Eternal Waltz	Fall.
Selection—Tolanthe	Sullivan.
Song—Beloved it is morn	Aylward.
Valse—Saints and Sinners	Dayson.
Chorus—Dervish chorus	Sebeck.
Two Step—That Mysterious Rag	Syndtr.

DR. GUINNESS' SECOND LECTURE.

At the Student Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Girgaum before an audience of about eighty persons last evening, Dr. Guinness gave an address on the subject, "Is sin a serious matter?." The Rev. K. E. Mackenzie of the Wilson College took the chair. Dr. Guinness spoke of the well known cry of the sailor who heaves the lead, "half-four" "half-eight" "no sounding". If said the speaker, we are to realise the seriousness of sin, three oceans must be sounded.

1. The ocean of human suffering.
2. The ocean of divine suffering.
3. The ocean of future suffering, enlarging on these heads.

FOREIGN OFFICE SECRETARIAT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Mr. Grant, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Office, has received another small extension of leave, and does not return to India till the end of December.

THE BHAMPTA TRIAL.

FINGER PRINT EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS PROVED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

Yesterday Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, the Crown Prosecutor, examined Mr. D. H. Lad, an expert of the Finger Print Bureau in order to prove previous convictions against all the accused except seven. Four of the accused persons denied all the convictions alleged against them, while twenty others denied one or more of the previous convictions against them. Chundra Chinnappa, the most notorious thief in the Madras Presidency, admitted all the previous convictions against him, and he stands first with a recird of 11. Mr. Lad said that comparing the finger-prints taken at the time when the accused were in jail and the present ones, they all tallied, and there was no doubt whatever of the previous convictions even if the accused denied the fact.

Mr. Allison then again summed up the evidence, which had been adduced by experts, to the jury and asked them to give their verdict, whether they believed or not any of the previous convictions against the accused. After fifteen minutes' deliberation, the foreman announced their verdict that in their opinion the previous convictions against each of the accused had been proved.

Mr. Allison then thanked the jury and said that he fully appreciated the work done by them in giving their opinion on certain points as well as their help in explaining some of the evidence of the witnesses, as also their punctual attendance in court, and going through all the evidence against each of the accused before the verdict on Thursday. He also thanked them for their assistance, and said that although his experience was a brief one, he had not seen such a jury pay attention throughout a long case which took nearly four months, and wished them success. He also said that he would recommend them to the District Judge, who no doubt, would reward them as far as lay in his power.

Judgment will be given to-day at 1 p.m.

VICEROY'S RETURN TO BIKANER.

LEAVING FOR HYDERABAD TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TAL CHHAPAR, (VICEROY'S CAMP), Oct. 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner and party including Her Excellency Lady Hardinge motored out to Kodamdesar tank to shoot sandgrouse and a small bag was obtained.

At 10-30 the party motored into Bikaner where they had lunch at the Lalgrah Palace. Immediately after the lunch, His Excellency and party left by train for Tal Chhapar station where they arrived at 7 p.m., the route from the station to the camp, a distance of 3 miles, was lined by men carrying lighted torches.

Their Excellencies will remain at the camp to-day, leaving for Hyderabad on the 25th.

HINDU'S DONATION TO A MOSLEM ASSOCIATION.

SIGNS OF GROWING GOOD FEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Signs of a growing good feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans are visible in Bengal. Rai Jyot Kumar Mukerjee Bahadur of Utterpara, has paid Rs. 1,000 out of his promised donation of rupees two thousand to the Hughli Poor Moslem Students' Aid Association of which the Hon'ble Moulvi Mahomed Anwar Ali Chowdhury is the Secretary.

BENGAL JUDGESHIP.

HON. MR. A. CHAUDHURI APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Home Department:—His Majesty, the King-Emperor, has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Chaudhuri, a temporary additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to be a Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon'ble Justice Sir Richard Harington, Bart, with effect from the 15th November, 1913.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

FOREIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Captain H. R. N. Pritchard is posted as Political Officer, Bundi.

Mr. S. F. Madden officiates as the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, vice Mr. Waddington granted one year and one month's leave.

Mr. S. E. Pears is posted as the Political Agent, Khyber.

Major W. J. Keen is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

Major Williams I.M.S. is appointed Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan Major Husband, I.M.S., of Wanp Agency, and Major Condon, I.M.S., of Huzara.

Mr. B. J. Gould officiates as Political Officer, Sikkim.

Captain Bridges, 2nd Fifth Gurkha Rifles is appointed Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, and Commandant Gilgit Corps of Scouts.

THE PASSENGER SEASON.

INCIDENTS DURING STEAMER ARRIVALS.

ONLY 140 PASSENGERS BY THIS MAIL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail boat s.s. Salsette arrived in Bombay at daybreak yesterday with 140 passengers, which she had brought from Aden where they had transferred from the s.s. Mongolia of the same line. About eight o'clock yesterday morning the passengers began to come ashore, and some showed such little desire to enjoy the beauties of Bombay that they left by the three morning postal mails for the Punjab, Madras and Calcutta. The passengers by the early train to the Punjab were only four, while one solitary traveller only went to Madras, but the Calcutta postal mail carried no less than twenty persons who evinced no desire to tarry on the way to their destinations.

NO NEWCOMERS NOTICEABLE.

The general landing of passengers was quietly got through as the number of arrivals was small for a mail day, and the customs formalities were gone through in a leisurely manner due to the large amount of space at the disposal of the declarants. An absence of what are derisively known in Bombay as "Port Said" sun helmets precluded the idea that there were many new arrivals to India among the newcomers, and in the majority of cases the passengers moved about in that self-possessed manner which suggested that they had experienced the vicissitudes of the Ballard Pier before. As it was, the army of gharries and taxis which tentatively attends the Pier on the arrival of the mail, and incidentally gives the police much work in the direction of organisation of the traffic which the sepoys carry out in a lusty manner, found business slack, and many were left without fares when the passengers had all left for their various destinations.

However, these people have had a busy week and little cause to grumble, for the City of London on Wednesday and the P. and O. extra steamer s.s. Himalaya on Thursday both brought a full complement of passengers. A curiously noticeable disregard of property was brought to the notice of a "Chronicle" representative by the customs authorities. One can quite understand how in the hurry of landing from a steamer a pasenger may lose or mislay a small article, but at the Ballard Pier one can see large cases and boxes of luggage which have been left unclaimed by their owners. Whether this is due to carelessness or to the rush in catching trains it is hard to realise. These goods are kept in the Customs warehouse for a time, and, if at the end of that time they still remain unclaimed, they are sold by public auction. It is needless to say that each arriving steamer adds to the number of unclaimed deck chairs which is of course understandable, as deck chairs are too cheap and unwielding to be worth carrying on long inland journeys.

All day long the mail trains leaving the Victoria Terminus and Colaba took passengers to various destinations upcountry, but the fact that the Punjab Mail was only run in one section, and not in two as is usually found necessary on Mail days, shows that the traffic by the Salsette was lighter than is generally the case at this time of the year. About fifty of the arriving passengers patronised Bombay hotels and evidently intend to break their journey in the City. One passenger is bound for Singapore, while the destination of another is as far afield as Yokohama.

A RECORD VOYAGE.

While on the subject of shipping it may be of interest to the public to know that the s s. City of London, of the Ellerman City Line, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday night last, made a record voyage from Liverpool. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd instant, arrived in Marseilles on October 8, leaving that port two hours later on the same day. The City of London left Suez on the evening of October 15 and arrived in Bombay on the 22nd instant, having done the run from Suez in the remarkably short time of seven days. The many passengers expressed themselves as delighted with the voyage and the part which arrived in Bombay included two or more ladies who were prospective brides, indeed two weddings took place in Bombay on the day after the boat arrived.

SPEEDY END OF A DISSIPATED LIFE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner held an inquest at the morgue yesterday touching the death of a Mahomedan named Cassam Haji Mahomed, a dyer aged twenty-seven. The deceased used to reside at Falkland Road with a woman named Khatiza. He was a habitual drinker and fond of eating cocaine. It is alleged that he led an extravagant, dissipated life in consequence of which he incurred enormous debts. To meet these latter, he sold three of his shops. On Tuesday, it appears he returned home as usual at 3 a.m. when he staggered and fell in a swoon, frothing from his mouth. He was entirely unconscious and clenched some white substance in his hand which is supposed to be potasium cyanide. On being removed to the J. J. Hospital he died last evening. As there were no marks or bruises or any signs of foul play on the deceased, the enquiry was adjourned pending the statement of the Chemical Analyser as to what the white substance found in the deceased's hand actually was.

S.S. City of Bombay:—The City Line steamer City of Bombay, 3,354 tons, Captain C. Gray, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE.

CREATION OF FODDER RESERVE.

The following Resolution has just been issued by the Bombay Government:—

A copy of the Commissioners' joint report with accompaniment should be forwarded to the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Charitable Famine Relief Fund. In view of the criticisms on the proposals made by Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Committee should be invited to consider the question further and to formulate measures better calculated to commend themselves for acceptance. The particular attention to the Committee should be invited to the following considerations. The scheme outlined in Mr. Purshotamdas's note does not seem to be financially sound if operations are conducted on a large scale, as they must be to be of any value. The scheme appears to have the further disadvantage of tending to discourage individual effort while doing nothing to increase the supply of fodder available or to utilise material that is at present wasted. More benefit seems likely to accrue from measures such as those referred to in paragraph 6 of the joint report, which extend the area from which supplies of fodder are drawn and from experiments and demonstrations on the lines indicated in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the note by the Director of Agriculture which may prevent the waste of supplies that are actually being used at present.

2. The Conservators of Forests, Southern and Northern Circles, should be requested to report on the possibility of introducing in the Southern Maratha Country, Surat, Thana, and the Punch Mahals, for areas where the grass is not used in non-famine years, arrangements similar to the monopoly contract for Navapur, referred to in paragraph 6 of the Commissioner's report.

3. The Director of Agriculture should be requested to advise, after making the experiments referred to at the end of paragraph 5 of his note, whether the Department should undertake to demonstrate the methods of pressing and storing fodder referred to in that paragraph.

4. Copies of the report and of these orders should be placed on the Editor's Tables and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." The Oriental Translator to Government should be requested to translate the papers in Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese and to publish the translations in the Gazette.

AN EXPLOSION FATALITY.

Of the four persons who were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment as a result of injuries received at the recent gunpowder explosion which occurred at Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company on the morning of the 15th instant, one died on Tuesday namely P. Rodrigues, the foreman, and another Vithu Babaji, a labourer, aged thirty, died yesterday.

His death is ascribed by Captain Prescott the House Surgeon of the hospital to peritonitis resulting from the scalds received.

FROM HOTEL ASSISTANT TO PEERESS.

Photo by Lafayette. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The above is a portrait of Lady de Freyne, whose husband has just succeeded to the peerage, as mentioned by our London correspondent last week. Lady de Freyne was a humble assistant in a London Hotel when Lord de Freyne met and married her.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

The houses of entertainment have naturally made an effort this week to provide something outstanding for the Divali holidays, and the Excelsior is by no means an exception. The new programme there, indeed, seems to be about the strongest they have submitted, and all tastes have been catered for. The feature this week is big enough to attract the widest attention—nothing less than "East Lynne," the film which roused so much interest on its recent production in London. It is intensely dramatic, full of deep human emotion, and has a story which keeps up interest from first to last, so that there is every reason to expect the film of the very highest character. There are other films too on the programme, but that is only half, for apart from the pictures there is a variety programme which also promises well—two artistes out from London, who are to give a playlet, "The New Secretary," and a selection of songs and dances. With such a variety of attractions, there ought to be a busy time at the Excelsior box-office this week. Owing to the length of the "East Lynne" film the middle show has been dropped this week, and the others begin at 6 and 10 p.m.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

An attractive programme has been got up for the ensuing Divali holidays. The main feature is a fine dramatic production, "Tuma the Gipsy," being the remarkable story of a Gipsy girl's fidelity and self-sacrifice. The plot of the story is sufficiently strong to awaken interest even in the most indifferent spectator. The talented Italian actress, Madame Hesperia, plays the part of Tuma, the faithful Gipsy, and her acting is of a very high order. She is seen at her best, however, in her wonderful "Snake Dance," which is indeed a work of art and is in itsef sufficient to ensure the success of the play.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Ladies First-aid Class.

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, Dr. G. V. Kher will examine the students attending the above class to-day at 2 p.m. (S. T.). The examination will be conducted in the School-Hall of the Student's Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' English School, Thakordwar, Bombay. Punctual attendance is necessary.

INDIAN EMPIRE DAY AT EARL'S COURT.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Guest of Honour at the Imperial Services Exhibition at Earl's Court when Indian Empire Day was celebrated, was the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, who attended in Native Costume.

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"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17' size.

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* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c., There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists."* (*Pharmaco. Ind.*). (*Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 10.*)

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypsphosphites and Tolu. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

3. "Malaril."—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria. Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects.* (*Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 12.*) (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.*)

4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstruation.* (*Price per 4oz. phial Re. 1.*)

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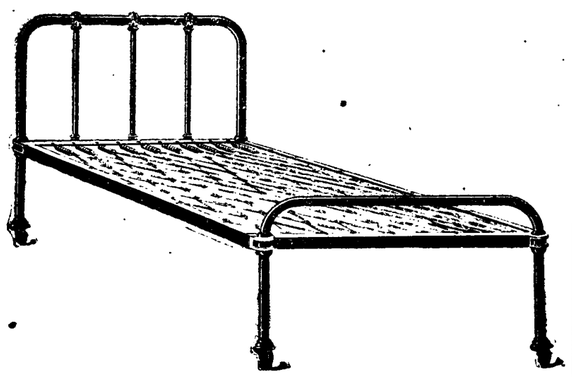

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 24th

S. S. Roma	Greenbury	Durban	October 4
S. S. Dunrobin	Carr	Cardiff	September 20
S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	October 19

DEPARTURES.

October 24th

S. S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta	
S. S. Highland Monarch	Scott	Mostyn Deep	
S. S. Glendhu	Norrie	Cochin &	Colombo
S. S. Ehrenfels	Weyhansen	Antwerp &	Rotterdam.
S. S. Lightning	Cocks	Calcutta	
S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi	

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Friday :—

S. S. City of Bombay — Gray — Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer *	Dwarka	for	Persian Gulf.
,, *	City of Poona	for	Liverpool etc.
,,	Seistan	for	Rangoon.
,,	Begum	for	Calcutta.

* To Arrive.

S.S. Roma :—The steamer Roma, 2,363 tons, Captain R. L. Greenbury, arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban, which port she had left on October 4th with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Dunrobin :—The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, arrived in harbour on Friday from Cardiff, which port she had left on September 20th with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Salsette :—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, which port she had left on October 19th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

FRIDAY October 24th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt. Agent
B.	Lucigate	Nicholson J. M. & Co
C. & R.	arenfels	Englaere W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E.	City of Bombay	Gray K. N. & Co
F.	Kirkdale	Gibson P. F. & Co
G.	Kanzler	Smith D. M. Khandwaut
H.	Homayun	Murch T. M. & Co
N.	Baron Dalmony	Gordon K. N. & Co
P.	Chupra	Macfadien M. M. & Co
Q.	Helas	Birg F. F. C. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Seistan	Forbes M. M. & Co
2.	Castalia	Mitchell W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Ardzair	Auld J. M. & Co
4.	Lighting	Cook M. M. & Co
4.	Dandolo	Giacopello V. S. N. & Co
5.	Hindoo	Pearson J. F. & Co
7.	Kybfels	Frisins W. & A. G. & Co
8.	Kamakwa Maru	Hori N. Y. Co
9.	Marienbad	Pedraza A. L. S. N. & Co
10&11	Sofala	Moth M. M. & Co
12 & 13	City of London	Wish K. N. & Co
15.	Abydos	Davis B. & A. S. N. & Co
16.	Baron Innerdale	Solister J. Y. & Co

M. W. O. D.

Palamcotta — Citon — M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Baron Fairly	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co.
Bechvana	Buckley	T. M. & Co.
Baroda	Horsecroft	M. M. & Co
Begum	Ellis	T. M. & Co
Clan Lamont	Turton	P. F. & Co
Duffield	Biddick	W. & A. G. & Co
Dunrobin	Carr	
Eryrfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
Hoseince	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habshura	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
Hallington	Rodgers	J. F. & Co
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Malojn	Weston	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Okenfels	Knapps	W. & A. G. & Co
Palitana	Le Grand	M. M. & C.
Queen Adelaide	Ritson	W. & A. G. & Co
Roma	Greenbury	K. M. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
Strathgarry	Neil	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathfillan	Meckenzie	W. & A. G. & Co.
Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. & Co
Szilla	Nanscawias	T. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay & Co.
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & Co Gram & Co

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A PARROT PERFORMANCE.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged one Habibulla Abdulla with causing hurt to one Rama Gavaria by a rash and negligent act.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant went to see a parrot performance in a show on Sandhurst Road on the 20th instant. The parrot fired a toy cannon and the complainant was injured in the right eye, and removed to the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital. He had received such serious injuries that the right eye had to be removed. No complaint was made or information given to the police by the complainant, but the Hospital authorities reported the matter to the police, who ascertained that on the afternoon in question the licensee of the booth was not present but that the performance was given by his servant. The cannon was overcharged and hence the injuires to the complainant.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

WIFE'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dhanbaiji Shapurji Karanjia, a Parsi lady, claimed maintenance from her husband Shapurji Framji Karanjia. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, and Mr. K. F. Nariman pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Khambatta, solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

The complainant alleged that she was married to the respondent, who was her cousin, about twenty years ago at Bombay. For a short time they lived together happily but subsequently the respondent ill-treated her, using personal violence. This compelled her to leave him on several occasions but they were reconciled by the good offices of mutual friends. He however, again ill-treated her and she was again compelled to leave him. She asked for an award of Rs. 50 a month for maintenance as the respondent was a driver and earned from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month.

The complainant was ordered to go and live with her husband for a period of six months and if ill-treated again, she might come again to the Court for redress.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Balwant, a Hindu lad, with the theft of a shirt and a set of gold buttons, valued at Rs. 60; belonging to a goldsmith, named Hargovinddass Virchand. It appeared from the evidence that about five days ago, the complainant was working in his shop in Dongri Street, when the accused entered it by a side entrance and carried away the shirt. The accused was however noticed by a man named Malari, who seized him and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hubbard charged one Ibrahim Hussein with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine. The evidence showed that on Thursday an Excise sepoy doing duty in Bhandari Street arrested the accused on suspicion, when the latter was found in possession of the cocaine. The accused was convicted and as he had six previous convictions against him, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Variava charged one Banna Balu with selling and being in possession of nine grains of cocaine. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested while selling coosine in Northbrook Street and on his place being searched some more cocaine was found. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BROKER'S ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

RS. 47,000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY INVOLVED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sargon charged one Mukundrai, a broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery valued at about Rs. 47,000.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution have already been reported. The accused is charged with taking on several occasions jewellery on approval and absconding with it.

The further hearing was adjourned.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Sitaram Ganoo, with housebreaking with intent to commit theft. The evidence showed that on Thursday night the accused removed the bars from the window of a godown at Bhendy Bazaar, when he was arrested. He pleaded guilty and as he had several previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Rustom Vachagandi, editor and proprietor of the "Sanj Vartaman," had a long interview on commercial and public matters with Sir William Meyer, at Peterhoff, Simla, on the 21st instant.

CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts."—Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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BOMBAY.

THE NANKING INCIDENT.

INDIGNATION AT TOKYO.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP WITH NEW REPUBLIC.

The Tokyo correspondent of "The Times," writing under date Sept. 17, describes the agitation and tension of feeling on the Chinese outrage at Nanking:—

Both in its bearing on Japanese foreign policy and as significant of internal developments in Japan, the agitation which followed the Chinese outrages in Nanking deserves serious attention. Following the fall of Nanking there came, as every one knows, an orgy of murder, rape, and rapine, in the course of which three Japanese were, without provocation, murdered by Northern soldiery, in spite of the fact that they carried Japanese flags. The incident had been preceded by two others, at Hankow and Yenchow, where Japanese military officers had been insulted and placed under detention by Chinese soldiers, and also by the publication of a dispatch alleged to have been written by the new Premier, Hsiung Hsi-ling, in which certain of the Opposition leaders in Japan were openly charged with intriguing in China in the interests of the South. The undoubted sympathy of the Japanese with the South and the defeat of the latter, with the consequent flight of its leaders to this country, had, of course, stimulated interest in the Chinese question and an agitation against the alleged weak policy of the Government, dating many months back, had marked out the lines along which feeling was bound to run.

In fact, the Nanking affair supplied the climax to a series of events, and the excitement which followed it was a matter of no surprise. It was, perhaps, intensified by subconsciousness of the rebuff to her pride which Japan had suffered over the California affair, and which had left the nation in no mood to tolerate any humiliation in China.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

On the evening of the day after that on which the news of the murder of Japanese in Nanking was published Mr. Abe, Director of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office, and the man in that department best acquainted with Chinese affairs, was set upon by two young men at the threshold of his residence. One of them seized him from behind, while the other stabbed him in the abdomen and hip. They then escaped while their victim was borne into his home to die.

The news of the crime was suppressed by the police that night, but a short official account of it was issued next day by the Foreign Office. It was quickly interpreted as a blood protest against the policy of the Foreign Office. For the next day, Sunday, a demonstration in one of the parks had been advertised and the people flocked there in thousands, 80 per cent. of them, it may be, out of curiosity, but the remainder in deadly earnest. There was no speaker of real prominence, but what the orators lacked in fame they made up in vehemence. In short, jerky, fiery speeches one came forward after another—a girl student among them—to denounce the crass stupidity and incompetence of the Foreign Office, and to demand retribution for the wrongs of Nanking. The resolution ran, "We, the people of Japan, demand that our troops be dispatched to China," and this having been carried, the ringleaders moved off to the Foreign Office. They found the gates closed, but that did not prevent a renewal of the harangues. Some of the more agile climbed over the railings and the officials within finally saw fit to admit a deputation. The ten delegates emerged highly dissatisfied with the results of the interview and then led the way to the Foreign Minister's house, a distance of four miles, followed by a large crowd. There, too, a delegation was admitted, this time by Baroness Makino, who excused the absence of her husband and sought to soothe the excitement of her visitors with the aid of refreshments. After that the zealots proceeded to the house of the Premier and Foreign Vice-Minister, and only when the dawn began to break did the demonstrators melt away.

On Tuesday night a student called at the house of a certain lawyer who is well-known as a friend and benefactor of young men in the city, and confessed that he had murdered Mr. Abe in the hope of putting an end to the weakened policy of the Government in China, and of arousing public opinion. He asked the lawyer to communicate the confession to the police authorities and arrange for his arrest in a dignified manner, and when the lawyer had departed to see the chief of police he committed suicide, leaving behind him a letter denying all personal motives for his crime and offering heartfelt sympathy to the family of his victim. On Wednesday, before this news was known, another popular demonstration was in progress in one part of the capital, while in another the last tributes were being paid to the ashes of the murdered official. At the popular meeting the colleagues of Mr. Abe were denounced as a body of incompetents and in one instance declared to be deserving of his fate. On Thursday a man visited the Foreign Office in order to lay his views on the Chinese situation before the Minister and, being unable to see him, attempted to commit suicide in the room into which he had been shown. On the same day the censorship on news of the murder was at last entirely removed and the full story of the youthful culprit given to the public. On Friday the remains of the assassin were buried, and on the following day another man, believed to be his confederate, was arrested in Nagasaki.

JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA.

It should be added that in the midst of all these events the Foreign Office drew up its demands upon China for satisfaction for the Nanking incident and that these were presented with the intimation that speedy compliance would be necessary. To-day we are told that these demands have in general been accepted. But the Press seems still dissatisfied. The newspapers declare that the demands are not strong enough, that Japan is held in contempt in China. "The time has come," says one, "for the Japanese people to rise in their own behalf if they wish to maintain the honour and prestige of the country."

What is the policy of Japan in China? Officially it is, so far as can be seen, (1) to maintain the integrity and unity of that country because thus Japan's own defences will be safer, and she herself is not in a position for war; and (2) to keep on terms of friendship with the Republic and emphasize the historic ties of the two peoples because, perhaps, there exists in the background the sense of a White Peril, because in the foreground there is the prospect of an immense market across the Yellow Sea, and because Japan has not, like the other Powers, the money that "talks" and must find a substitute to uphold her influence. These views are wholly consistent with the aims of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and with the *rapprochement* with Russia, if Mongolia, Tibet, and Manchuria are counted as outside of China proper and more or less as buffer States. But they are not easy to pursue when China is herself divided when the sympathy of the Japanese people lies with the side which has for the time being lost, and when diplomacy in Peking has become mainly a matter of loans. It seems clear that a strong anti-Japanese feeling prevails throughout the northern half of the Republic and worse still, a tendency to despise Japan. She has not taken the lead; in the eyes of some publicists she has played second-fiddle to her ally, without earning the latter's gratitude or doing herself any good. One newspaper to-day says: "We do not believe that Japan should make herself a puppet in British hands or always sacrifice her interests for the sake of that Power."

But what of the internal aspect of recent events? The cabled criticism of "The Times" to the effect that they have shown the masses to have become less capable of control than formerly has been vigorously disputed. By way of retort, one journal refers to the disorders in Dublin and another to the suffragist outrages. It is declared that had the British Foreign Office acted as weakly as has the Japanese, there would have been similar outbursts in London, and that "The Times" overestimated the power of the Elder Statesmen. And yet it is a fact that the murder of Mr. Abe was a political crime perpetrated by men whom some of the speakers at the demonstrations came very near to praising and the ashes of whom some of them followed to the grave. It is a fact that one or two of the organs of public opinion agree that the murder should serve as a useful lesson to the Foreign Office; and it is a fact that not a single leader of the Opposition parties thought himself called upon publicly to denounce the crime as a violation of all progressive political principles.

This leads to another point. The language of those who addressed the crowds at Hibiya Park and the Meiji Theatre was extreme to Occidental ears almost comically melodramatic, and the speakers were not, as has been said, men of any reputation, while many of them were students. And yet they were sincere hotheads. The student Okada the self-immolated assassin, is said to have left a letter declaring that he bore no personal animosity to Mr. Abe and desired to offer his heartfelt sympathy to the family while the theory that has been ventilated that he was not the real assassin but one who sought the honour of being regarded as such still better shows the spirit which can animate some of the youths who are devoting themselves to politics in these days. It is well that the rising generation should be taking an interest in the affairs of State that a public opinion should be forming gradually, that politics should be discussed in public. But how is it that toleration of assassination as a political weapon can go hand in hand with professions of democracy and constitutional government? One can only explain it by saying that the ethics of a past age still remain deep-rooted and that the new principles are still imperfectly grasped.

STOWAWAY POET SENT TO GAOL.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF AMERICAN PRISONER.

Harry Kemp, an eccentric American poet who has won a reputation by his verse, and notoriety by his methods of travel and adventures with the first wife of Mr. Upton Sinclair, the novelist, was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour at Southampton on October 7, and remanded for deportation.

The poet was charged as a stowaway on the White Star liner Oceanic, and the solicitor for the prosecution described him to the Bench as a man known in the United States as the "goods train poet," from his habit of hiding in a goods train to get from one place to another.

It was further stated that the poet secreted himself in the first-class passengers' quarters on board the Oceanic, and twelve hours after the liner left New York he went to the purser's office and handed in a letter to the effect that, finding himself penniless in New York, and wishing to go to England he walked on board the liner, hoping he might be able to work his passage.

Asked by the magistrates for an explanation, Kemp contented himself with stating that he wanted to get to England because he was a poet, and all his life had "fed on English poets and got his inspiration from them." Not a word was said about his London friends, and, the Chief Constable having expressed the opinion that the poet was "not a desirable person," sentence was passed.

A London friend told a "Daily News" representative that he had only heard of the poet's arrival and arrest through the papers, and had at once communicated with him and with the authorities, and offering to pay any penalties.

"Kemp is eccentric," added the friend, "and obviously did not know anything about police-court procedure over here. In America in these cases a fine is imposed, and he may have thought that a fine would be imposed here, and that he could then communicate with me. He was coming here to visit me, and it is quite in accordance with his eccentric habit that he should endeavour to work his passage.

"The sentence of imprisonment is bad enough, but the recommendation of deportation is too much."

AMAZING CRIME.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

THREE PEOPLE KILLED IN LIVERPOOL.

The "Daily Telegraph," correspondent at Liverpool wired on Oct. 9:—

Jealousy in connection with Church work is believed to have been the cause of an extraordinary double murder and suicide, perpetrated in this city on the night of Oct. 8. The murderer is:—

William McDonald, a joiner, 23 years of age, of Rishton-street, Breckfield-road North, Everton.

His two victims are:

Miss Mary Crompton, aged 42 years, Bedford-street, Liverpool, an instructress at the "Church of Humanity."

Mr. Paul Gaze, aged 24, independent, of 62, Grove-road, Liverpool.

The principal figures in this amazing triple tragedy were all connected with the Positivist Church of Humanity. Miss Crompton was a well-connected lady, who devoted considerable time and large sums of money to the Positivist Church of which her father, who died about three years ago, was for several years minister. She has also contributed largely to the building of the new "Temple of Humanity," which is shortly to be opened in the city.

McDonald, who lived with his parents, left his home last night and visited the house of an enameller and metal worker, named Richard Price Roberts, who was also connected with the Positivist Church.

HIT WITH LIFE PRESERVER.

Roberts opened the door to McDonald, who immediately dealt him a smashing blow upon the head with a heavy life preserver, and then fired two or three revolver shots, one of which passed through Mr. Roberts' nostrils. Fortunately, however, although somewhat seriously injured Mr. Roberts was able to proceed home after treatment at the Royal Infirmary.

After committing this determined assault McDonald quickly cleared off, leaving a life preserver behind. He apparently met Mr. Gaze, for the two men entered the latter's lodgings about a mile away from the scene of the first act in the terrible tragedy.

They appeared to be quite friendly, but the maid who opened the door to them thought she detected a peculiar expression on McDonald's face. A couple of minutes perhaps had elapsed when there were two sounds like the sharp rapping of a cane on the door. The lodger's door was heard to open, and then the front door closed. An investigation was then made. Lying full length upon the hearthrug was the dead body of young Gaze, who had been shot in the temple and back of the head. The dead man's guest and chum had disappeared.

FINAL SCENE.

The final scene in this remarkable religious drama was enacted at the residence of Miss Crompton, where McDonald called and asked to see her. In a few moments, Miss Crompton, smiling as usual, came downstairs, and welcomed her visitor into the dining-room. What passed here can never be known, but indications are against any struggle having taken place. A horrible sight was presented to the lady who opened the door of the room. Miss Crompton was dead, with her brain pierced by a bullet, while her murderer was lying prostrate with a revolver at the side. He died a few hours later in hospital.

A member of the local Positivist Church explained to me what were his views and those of many other members of the Church regarding the motive for the murders.

"It is," said he, "one of the tenets of our Church that when a child is born to a member it is presented to the Church, and some individual member promises to look after it in the event of its parents' inability to do so. The man Gaze, who was born into the Church in this way, was bereft of his parents when he was but an infant. Miss Crompton had stood sponsor for both Gaze and his brother, and devoted much time and money towards the interest of the young man."

FOND OF GAZE.

"She showed particular fondness for the murdered man, and when he some years ago went to Africa she still kept up her correspondence with him. In the meantime the man Roberts, a member of the church, had introduced McDonald to the sect, and Miss Crompton, as was her wont, took a deep interest in his welfare, teaching him music and generally looking after him.

"When Gaze returned from Africa eight weeks ago with his wife, McDonald, who had in his absence been much thought of by Miss Crompton, apparently suffered considerably from jealousy of that lady's former protege. McDonald, although he attended the deceased lady's classes, invariably infused into the lessons a good deal of antagonism to the Positivist theory of humanity."

I interviewed the father of McDonald, who told me a remarkable story. "Miss Crompton," he said, "was a strongly religious woman connected with the Positivist Church of Humanity which my son had attended for about a couple of years. I know that he had a strong admiration for the lady, though I cannot say that it was love as understood between two young persons. He used to speak of her in such a way as to lead us to believe that she was what may be called an adorable woman.

"He was greatly impressed by the services and teachings of the Church of Humanity, and was always pleased when Miss Crompton lectured. He used to say about her that, next to his mother, she was the best woman in the world. My son was a quiet, inoffensive young man, sensible and well-behaved. He was a teetotaler, and had no extravagant notions.

SUSPENDED FROM WORK.

"One morning not long ago he was late in getting to work and was suspended. He was a joiner, and owing to a strike which was going on at the time he could not get work at once. This disconcerted him, but he did not become morose, gloomy, or querulous.

"On searching the house the police found some tracts of the Church of Humanity and photographs of our son, which we did not know were in his possession."

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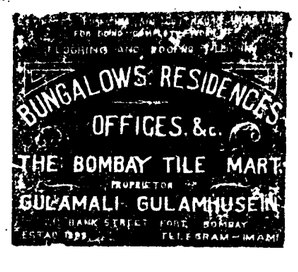

ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.

COMPLAINT OF ARROGANCE.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE BETWEEN RULER AND RULED.

"An Old Pensioner" writes to "The Asiatic Quarterly Review."":—

I am tempted to address you on a subject of some delicacy, and of even greater importance, in the hope that readers of a Review which justly boasts its impartiality towards all shades of opinion will not misunderstand me. Let me begin by quoting extracts from two recent letters from India.

A young civilian, himself an enthusiastic student of the vernaculars, writes as follows:

The vernacular is greatly neglected by Europeans here. Government pays little attention to the matter, and seems to care nothing whether its officers know the local language or not. It was generally stated before the Public Services Commission that knowledge of the languages is decaying, and I am afraid that there is a great deal of truth in the criticism.

Readers of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" will not need to be told that ignorance of the vernacular is a fatal bar to real knowledge of the bulk of the Indian peoples, and without knowledge how shall we expect active and intelligent sympathy?

Hear now what an Indian friend, an official of tried probity and high standing, writes:

"The educated Indian is growing more bitter in proportion as the European in India grows more arrogant. I think you have lost touch with the India of to-day too completely to understand our feelings in this matter. A cold-weather trip to India would open your eyes to many things that are now hidden from you. You talk of the blessings of the Pax Britannica, of the successes of the British Raj: who in his senses denies them? I don't, and you know my views on "swaraj" and my opinion of the "swarajists." But I and my kind are embittered, sometimes *very* embittered. Why should you mix up the two things, the blessings of the British Raj and the hateful arrogance of the Britisher?"

My correspondent goes on to quote a recent case where an Indian was forcibly compelled to get out of a lift in a public office because two Europeans wished to use it. That case led to legal proceedings, and need not be discussed here. But the complaint of arrogance is worth mentioning, because it is echoed by many of my Indian correspondents. Only the other day I advised a former assistant (an Indian) to apply for help in some merely literary question to one of the officials of his district. I was told in reply that young civilians are not accessible nowadays, and do not welcome Indian visitors.

It is possible that political crimes compel Europeans in India to take justifiable precautions, and that these may have led to greater isolatisn than was formerly practised. After all, militant tactics in England have in some degree affected the attitude of the sexes to one another in public life, and something of the same kind may have acted as a bar to social amenities in India. I would not have mentioned the matter if my correspondents were enthusiastic Nationalists or had any prejudice against Europeans as such. No doubt other circumstances come into play also. It cannot be doubted that India is not such a pleasant place for Europeans as it once was. Expenses have increased enormously, and salaries remain fixed. Servants cost twice as much as they did thirty years ago. A pony, in a land where almost every European must ride, costs three or four times as much as the last generation used to pay. Pecuniary anxieties and worries are added to the other disabilities of exile. There is, it seems, a lack of the old confidence and friendship between Indians and those who are compelled to spend the best years of their lives in India. It is not for me to suggest remedies, or even to guess whether any remedies are at present possible. That is for the men on the spot to settle.

I do not mention the names of my correspondents. They would not write to me so frankly if they thought I would betray their confidence. Nor do I sign my own name, because I have no wish to be entangled in correspondence on a subject of which I have no longer any personal experience. It seems to me, however, that I am justified in calling public attention to a general impression among educated Indians, that Englishmen in India are more inaccessible, and, to use my Indian correspondent's phrase. more "arrogant," than was formerly the case. There may be misunderstanding on both sides. If so, in spite of obvious social and political impediments, it ought to be possible to arrive at a better understanding, in every sense of a hardworked word.

WAS HAMLET F. T?

A PARIS PROBLEM.

An old controversy is being revived in Paris—nothing less than the question which has exercised stage-managers innumerable: "Was Hamlet fat?" The immediate cause of the discussion is, says the "Westminister Gazette," the forthcoming production of Shakespeare's play at the Theatre Antoine, in which the title-role is to be taken by Madame Suzanne Despres, and certain critics have objected that Hamlet was fat. M. Renaud writes in "Comoedia" that there is in his opinion nothing in the text of Shakespeare which warrants the supposition that Hamlet was fat. The famous passage at the end of the duel-scene, "He's fat and scant of breath," M. Renaud explains by assuming a textual corruption by which "faint" has been replaced by "fat." This is a drastic measure, for "fat" in the sense in which it is used in the text does not imply obesity, or indeed anything more than a lack of condition. In any case, Madame Suzanne Despres is slim. Burbage, who played Hamlet in Shakespeare's lifetime, is said to have been fat, and, according to Sir Herbert Tree, this is the source of the tradition of Hamlet's corpulence. It may well be so, but the existence of the tradition itself is doubtful.

SCRAMBLE FOR CAPITAL

LORD MILNER ON LOW CONSOLS.

INCREASE IN NATIONAL DEBT.

Having been apppointed president for the coming year of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, Viscount Milner delivered his inaugural address in Birmingham on October 8, choosing as his subject "The Scramble for Capital," says the "Daily Telegraph."

The outward and visible sign of a heightened intensity of competition for capital was, he said, a rise in the average rate of interest. When Lord Goschen—then Mr Goschen—"converted" Consols in 1888, he believed that the tendency of the rate of interest to decline which had then been observable for several decades was almost certain to continue. That opinion was shared not only by all the Treasury officials but by the great majority of financiers and men of business. Even when the great fall in the price of Consols first began to manifest itself, the fashion was to attribute it to the increase in the amount of the National Debt, due to the South African War; but ten years ago when the financial effects of the war were most sensible, 2½ per cent. Consols stood at 90, and to-day, after ten years of peace, and despite continual reductions of the National Debt, they stood at 74. This was another way of saying that ten years ago the State could borrow at about £2-16s. per cent., while to-day it would have to pay £3-8s. He did not maintain that the great fall in Consols was not due, in some measure, to influences especially affecting that stock and British Government stocks generally. On the contrary, his personal opinion was that such influences had something to say to it. But what he did confidently assert was that they were not the only or the principal cause of the fall.

The production of wealth throughout the world was constantly increasing, but it did not follow that the portion which was devoted to the encouragement of further production increased in the same degree. And granted that the proportion of the world's output which became available as capital was larger and larger every year, was there not a corresponding and even more rapid multiplication of the purposes for which capital was wanted?

DANGER OF FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Look first at the progress of science as applied to industry, and at the bewildering number of new inventions which it was continually begetting. When many invention trod rapidly on one another's heels the efforts of industry to equip itself with the means of utilising each successive discovery involved an immense strain on existing resources. Was it surprising that there should not be enough capital to go round, or that in their struggle not to be left out in the cold the various applicants should send up the price of capital? Secondly, a vast and unprecedented demand for capital had been, and was being, made by the rapid development of so many new countries and by the simultaneous awakening into great industrial activity of certain old countries.

In time, no doubt, a change would come and an opposite tendency would begin to assert itself. But at what time? Warned by experience, he would not prophesy, but his own feeling was that it would be long before he would begin to see anything like that "glut of capital" of which it was once the fashion to speak, though it was not difficult to see how the present feverish zeal for development and production might itself be conducive to the occasional occurrence of one of those financial crises in which the economic world threw off its fever, only to find itself in a more or less prolonged state of limp convalescence. Great, indeed, was the responsibility of those who, like the modern kings of finance, had it largely in their powers to decide into what channels the streams of capital should flow; but it was the temper of the whole community that was the most decisive factor in the case. Where the old-fashioned virtues of thrift, prudence, and concentration succumbed to restlessness and haste, to the feverish desire to do too many things at once and too quickly, it was beyond the power of individuals to avert economic disaster.

SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

"OLD GEORGE'S DEATH RECALLS A DICKENS STORY."

The death of George Rumble, aged 53, a box-maker's porter, whose body was supposed to have lain for two days in the basement of Messrs. Copestake and Co.'s premises in Bow-churchyard, Cheapside, although a large number of employees must have passed the spot, formed the subject of an inquest on September 29th, when a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

Dr. Westerman said death was due to heart failure occurring at a time when the man's stomach was overloaded.

The Coroner (Dr. Waldo): This man was known as "Old George." I believe a man is as old as his arteries?—Yes, but he was much older than 58 pathologically speaking; he was 70.

What would that be due to?—Probably hard work and taking a great deal of food.

I believe more deaths occur from overfeeding than excessive drinking?—Yes.

Then to prevent getting prematurely old one has to be temperate in work, and in the use of drink, tobacco, and food?—Overfeeding is the chief evil.

You doctors would not get so much practice if people ate moderately?—No, it would touch our pockets materially.

The coroner, referring to the body lying two days in the basement, mentioned that in one of Dicken's books there was a story of a man who found a corpse leaning against a doorway in the Temple. When the postman came the corpse, which had been there six months, fell flat down.

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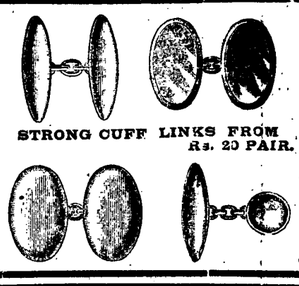

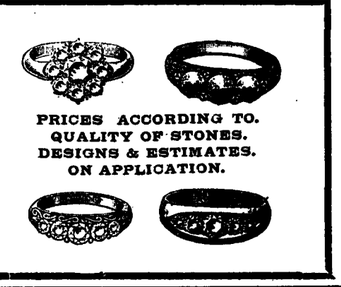

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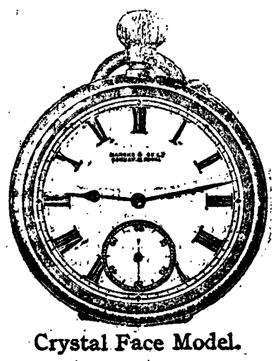

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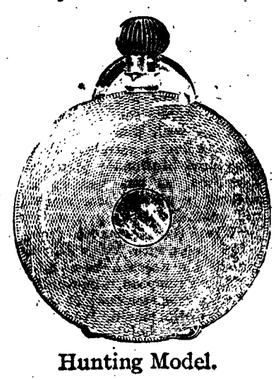

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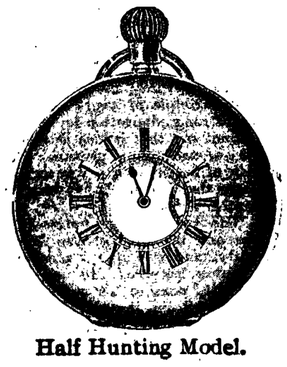

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Brilliancy in the distinguishing characteristic of the fashions of to-day, which, indeed, are sometimes in danger of verging on the tawdry. Apparently there is to be a great rage for the wearing of jewellery and jewelled ornaments of all kinds. All one's garments are to glitter as much as possible; even on shoes jewelled ornaments are worn, while the latest fad in stocking is to have them woven with gold and silver thread. These extravagances can hardly be commended, but it must be admitted that for evening wear there are great attractions in the new jewelled tunics. Lace and chiffon and other diaphanous materials are used for these tunics, which are enriched with embroideries of precious stones, and worn with jewelled belts and sashes. The effect is undoubtedly very handsome.

THE BLOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Although we never get weary of the blouse itself, something new and smart in style is essential if a really good effect is to obtained. With a new tailor-made coat and skirt it is imperative to wear a really stylish, well-cut blouse; otherwise, the good appearance of the whole toilette will suffer. Women do not always appreciate this, but sometimes fancy that, as the blouse is partly concealed by the coat, they can make out with a last season's affair. We show in our illustration a design for a blouse that will be found to have many attractions. It is composed of pale-green satin, and the original feature is the way in which the front seams of the bodice and the sleeves are "laced" with black satin ribbons, while the long carvat is also of black satin. The lacing holes are all embroidered round with gold silk, and the ends of the black satin laces might be finished with tiny gold tassels.

A GIRL'S PRETTY FROCK.

It is difficult to find anything more useful or more becoming for a girl's wear than that household friend navy blue serge. That serviceable material has been turned to good account in the illustration we give of a pretty design for a frock for a child of eleven or twelve to wear. The frock is made of the serge, with a deep collar also of the serge, and turned-back cuffs. These and the hem of the skirt are all ornamented with a triple row of navy braid. The small collar and the boxpleat down the front of the bodice are of blue silk, which is also used for the waistband. The hat is of navy velours, with a band of navy silk ribbon.

A CHARMING EVENING GOWN.

The choice of a new evening gown is always one of the pleasantest tasks a woman can undertake, and at the present time there are such a variety of lovely materials from which to choose, while the style for evening wear are so many, so varied, and so graceful, that selection is the only real difficulty. In our illustration we give a design for an evening gown which, though it is quite up-to-date, yet has the advantage, owing to its grace and simplicity, that it is not likely to go out of fashion with inconvenient celerity. A beautiful pale mauve satin charmeuse is the material selected, and the skirt is cut in the newest style, being slightly split up at the front seam, and sweeping the ground with a little pointed train. The whole of the upper portion of the corsage is of mauve linen edged all round the decolletage and the sleeves with tiny pearls; the waistband is of mauve velvet, into which a rose is thrust of rich crimson satin.

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23rd Sunday after Trimity, 26th Oct. 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain; and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in C. Hymns 554, 261, 318, 324; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Tours in F.; Hymns, 214, 178, 477. Collection for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communionat 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly. Harvest Thanksgiving services. 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins; 9 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Collections for Dornakal Bishopric Endowment Fund.

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin. Parel.—Chaplain;

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Clegy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor; Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A.. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Arthur French. Offerteries on behalf of the B. D. C. Society.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A., 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer Sermon (Guarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul.—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Encharist 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Childrens Service 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Mathew B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Services; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain, Rev. R. M. Grey M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. F.R. Atkins; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. F. R. Atkins.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart 5 p.m. Sunday Service; Evening 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. Frank Hart.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdewne Road Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening. Servicefi, Preacher: Bishop J. W. Robinson.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office) Middle Colaba.. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. Dr. H. Grattan Guinness; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible Class, open to all.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's tatue, Byculla, Congregationalist Rev. J. Malelu, Pastor.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's Meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. Friday prayer meeting at 8-30 p.m., All services in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B De Mounte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.,

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar. Rev. Mr. D'Sa Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Loro Masses, 6-45 and 9 a.m. Rev. Thomas Henriques.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5, 5-30, 6-30 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m.; 6 p.m., Benediction.

9-30 and 10-30 a.m., 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. childrens Masses; Daily Masses 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Evening Services.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., Oxon, Sundays 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

(DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.)

HORS D'ŒUVRES. PRINCE OF WALES CANAPES.
PRAWN CREAM SOUP.
PIGEONS EN CASSEROLE.
BEEF IN JELLY.
TONGUE CROQUETTES.
PANCAKES WITH ORANGE FLOWER WATER.

Prawns, As. 6. Beef, As. 9. Pigeons, As. 10. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetables, As. 6. Odds and Ends, As. 6. Total—Re. 2-12.

HORS D'ŒUVRES. PRINCE OF WALES CANAPES.

Make some little tartlet cases of pastry flavoured with anchovy, and fill them with a mixture of chopped ham and anchovies, pickled gherkins and mushrooms or olives mixed with oil, vinegar, a little sherry, tobasco sauce, and onion juice. On the top of this should be put a little very thick mayonnaise or some chopped aspic.

PRAWN CREAM SOUP.

Shell and cut into pieces four dozen prawns, or if these be of large size a less number, and fry them in a tablespoonful of fat quite gently till they are slightly browned. Now add four large cupfuls of any stock or just water, with three anchovies, or five red fish, a sliced onion, a teacupful of boiled rice and a good slice of bread, with pepper and salt to taste. Cook all slowly for two or three hours when rub through a sieve, and a little sherry if liked and serve very hot.

PIGEONS EN CASSEROLE.

Cook the pigeons in the casserole over a low fire in a tablespoonful of fat till they are slightly browned. Then add a very little stock made from the giblets, the rest of which will make the gravy, a little sherry and an onion. Cover closely and set in a slow oven for an hour. Remove the bird, add the stock to the gravy and thicken it if liked with flour and butter and cut the pigeons into halves, return to the casserole, mask in the gravy and serve in the same dish.

BEEF IN JELLY.

Bone any joint of beef, and with the bones make some good stock for the jelly. Trim, press and tie the meat into a nice shape and set it to braise in a closed pan with onion, carrot and celery, very slowly for at least two hours. Remove from the pan and set it to get cold under a heavy weight and with the gravy from it, the stock, and some meat essence to give a good colour and rich flavour, make a clear good glaze adding enough gelatine to make it very stiff. Set it to get cold and then well glaze the beef with it keeping both on or near the ice. Repeat till there is a thick coating; pour the rest into a shallow dish, and just before serving, cut this out into pretty shapes with pastry cutters, garnish the meat with it and pieces of beetroot and cucumber. Any nice salad may be served with it.

TONGUE CROQUETTES.

Take a small teacupful of finely minced tongue and mix it with some good stock to which some meat essence has been added, flavour it rather highly and mix in with the yolk of one large or two small eggs stirring it over the fire till it thickens, but does not boil. Spread it on to a plate and allow it to get cold. When required divide into neat rolls or ovals, brush with egg and roll in fine well baked crumbs and grated cheese and fry in the usual way.

PANCAKES WITH ORANGE FLOWER WATER.

Two hours before required make a batter with three tablespoonfuls of flour, the yolks of two eggs beaten into a small wineglassful of orange-flower water, a dessertspoonful of castor sugar, and a tablespoonful of the best olive oil. Mix all this well with enough warmed milk to make it like smooth thick cream, beat it well and set aside in the cool. At the last add a dessertspoonful of brandy, two tablespoonfuls of cream, and the white of one egg previously whipped to a froth. Whip all these for two or three minutes and make into pancakes in the ordinary manner; as each is done sprinkle it with castor sugar and orange-flower water.

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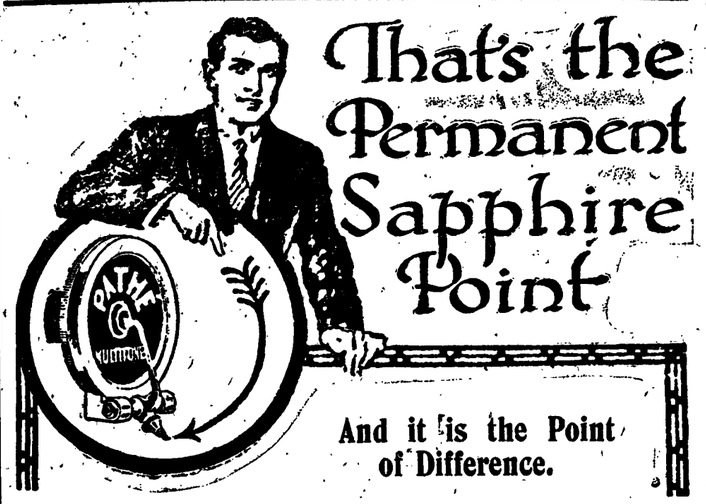

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